The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1544.—Vol. XXXV. LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—I am instructed by the Committee of the Mining Exchange to state that Mr. Matthew Greene, whose advertisement appeared in the Mining Journal of the 18th inst., as of "9, Gracechurch-[illegible] and Mining Exchange, London," is not, nor ever was, a member of this institution.
[illegible], March 23, 1865. W. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 22 years.)

Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT of SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers by negociation, through Mr. Crofts' agency. Also, parties requiring ADVICE how to act as to the DISPOSAL, or ABANDONMENT, of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. Crofts' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty.

SPECULATIVE SHARES AT NOMINAL PRICES:—140 Vale of Towy, 1s. 9d.; 25 North Basset, 17s. 6d.; 20 Wendron Consols (an offer); 35 East Treskerby (an offer); 50 Wheal Hartley, 3s. 6d.; 2 East Basset, £30.

*** BUYER of 200 East Seton at 3s., Wheal Hope, North Minera (20s. paid).

*** Gryills Consols Tin Mine, parish of St. Hilary, Cornwall, in 2048 shares. Mr. Crofts has business in the same.

*** Mr. Crofts draws attention to his letter of last week, wherein he wrote:—"East Basset: A rally in the price sooner or later is a certainty." The shares were then £15 to £17, and now £22, buyers; they will advance to £50.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE at nett prices:—5 Basset and Grylls; 25 Bedoi-Aur, 12s. 6d.; 20 Crenver and Abraham; 20 Carn Camborne, 25s.; 20 Calstock Consols, 8s. 6d.; 50 Dale, 9s.; 10 East Lovell, £12½; 20 East Russell, £4¾; 50 East Jane, 22s. 6d.; 100 East Laxey, £2; 20 East Treskerby, £2½; 10 Frank Mills, £6¾; 50 Gothic, £¼; 50 Great North Laxey, £3; 20 Havan, 30s.; 20 Kelly Bray; 20 Hallenbeagle; 20 Lady Bertha, 8s. 6d.; 10 Maudlin, £6¼; 10 North Treskerby, £2½; 6 North Basset; 50 North Devon, 35s.; 25 New Wheal Martha, 30s.; 35 New South Caradon, 3s. 6d.; 30 North Jane, 12s. 6d.; 40 Pollard, 1s.; 5 Rosewarne Consols, 31s.; 5 Rosewarne United, 30s.; 50 Sortridge, 1s. 6d.; 20 South Lovell, £2½; 20 South Darren, £2¼; 100 Vale of Towy, 2s.; 50 Silver Mountain, 4s.; 25 Unity, 9s.

James Lane is a BUYER of Great North Downs, East Carn Brea, East Seton.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

40 Bedoi-Aur, 15s.
20 Camborne Vean, 17s. 6d.
5 Clifford Amal., £30 11 3
15 Chiverton, £6.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £6½.
10 Chiverton Moor, £2¾.
10 East Carn Brea, £6¼.
40 East Grenville, £3 11 3
50 East Laxey, £2 1s. 3d.
20 East Snaefell, £2.
10 East Treskerby, £2.
10 East Russell, £4½ (call paid).
2 East Basset.
5 East Caradon, £15⅜.
5 East Lovell, £12¼.
20 East Rosewarne, 42s. 9d
100 East Elien, 3s.
3 Grambler, £4.
10 Great Laxey.
80 Great North Laxey, £3.
20 Gryils Florence, 9s. 9d.
10 Gonamena, £2 6s. 3d.
5 Great Vor, £32⅝.
20 Gt. So. Tolgus, £2 1 6
5 Great Fortune, £5.
30 Great South Chiverton.
20 Great Wh. Busy, 23s 6d
15 Hallenbeagle, £3 3s 9d
20 Kelly Bray, 8s. 3d.
20 Lady Bertha, 7s.
15 Maudlin.
5 Marke Valley, £5 12 6
20 No. Treskerby, £2 11 3
5 New Rosewarne, £7½.
10 North Chiverton, 45s 3d
5 North Roskear, £13.
15 North Crofty, £1⅝.
70 North Devon, 21s. 6d.
50 North Minera.
200 New East Russell, 2s.
30 Pendeen, 33s. 9d.
10 Prosper United, £3 2 6
150 Prince of Wales, 3s.
2 Providence, £31¼.
10 Rosewall Hill, 35s.
50 Rosewarne Consols, 35s.
25 St. Day United, 15s 6d.
75 Sortridge, 1s.
10 Silthney Metal, £2¾.
10 South Basset, £6 10s.
5 South Carn Brea, 10s.
50 So. Condurrow, 45s.6d.
20 South Darren, £2¼.
150 South Grenville, 5s. 9d.
St. Ives Consols, £11¾.
3 Stray Park, £13⅛.
5 Tincroft, £15.
3 Trelawny, £19¾.
5 Tresevean, £4¼.
100 Treweatha, 2s. 3d.
25 Tolvadden, 3s.
50 Vale of Towy, 1s. 9d.
5 West Chiverton, £60.
15 West Caradon, £6½.
10 West Frances, £10.
20 Wendron Consols, 2s 3d
50 Wh. Unity, 9s. 9d.
20 Wheal Uny, £2 4s.
75 Wheal Crebor, 44s.
40 Wheal Edward, 4s.
20 Wheal Grenville, £4.
20 Wheal Grylls, 5s.
50 Wheal Hope, 12s. 6d.
40 Wheal Union, 12s.
1 Wheal Seton, £202.

Mr. Lelean BUYS and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER. Parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.

N.B.—SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, the immediate purchase of Mandlin, Great Laxey, Great South Chiverton, and North Minera shares.

I annex the following from the Mining Journal of March 18:—

Great South Chiverton.—The intelligence which reached us at the close of last week, and which was making some noise in the country around, of an important discovery in this mine, is now fully confirmed. The lode, which has been cut in driving the adit south, and of which they had indications only about three weeks since, is one of great richness in silver, and is about 2½ feet wide. The specimens which we have seen are certainly very fine. That such a discovery, at only 10 fathoms from the surface, is of great value we need hardly remark; and the fact of the lode being parallel with the rich lodes in the adjoining mine of West Chiverton, which has sold 4000*l.* worth of silver-lead ore during the present month, is much more satisfactory and promising than if it had been a continuation of any one of them. We congratulate the shareholders on their good fortune in possessing what it is not to be doubted is a highly valuable property.

Bankers: Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.
Offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. HENRY BULLEN, MINE SHAREDEALER, has REMOVED from 1, Pinner's-court, to 1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WARD AND CO., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, STATIONERS, and MANUFACTURERS of ACCOUNT BOOKS, have REMOVED from 56, Bartholomew-close, to their more central premises, 107, LONDON WALL, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Bromfoyd, £4⅞.
Chiverton, £6.
East Grenville, £3 12s 6d
East Russell, £4½ (10s. call paid).
East Laxey, 41s.
East Gunnislake, 5s. 6d.
East Carn Brea, £6⅞.
Frank Mills, £6⅞.
And is a BUYER of—
Clifford, £30¼.
Glasgow Caradon, £1⅞.
Great So. Tolgus, £2 3 9
Hallenbeagle, £3⅛ (call paid).
Hingston, £3¾.
Marke Valley, £5¼.
North Downs, 4s. 6d.
New Martha, 30s.
No. Treskerby, £2 12s 6d
East Lovell, £12.
North Robert, 4s. 6d.
North Buller, 20s.
Tresavean, £4.
West Caradon, £6½.
Wheal Crebor, 44s.
Wheal Grenville, £4 1 3
Wheal Seton, £200.
West Maria, £2.
South Condurrow, £2 1 3

T. Rosewarne is a SELLER of the following shares, for time on, at the prices named:—

West Chiverton, £59.
East Grenville, £3¼.
East Caradon, £14⅛.
East Lovell, £12.
Great North Laxey, £2¾
Great Vor, £32.
Great Laxey, £19.
East Russell, £4⅜.

Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, SHAREDEALER, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mine Shares and Stock Exchange Securities dealt in at close prices.

East Lovell.—In the Journal of March 4 I advised the shareholders not to be induced to sell their sales through reports circulated by interested parties. An official report, in strange contrast with Capts. Rowe and Quentrall's, is before the public. I again advise shareholders not to trust to the former without reading the latter reports, which may be had by applying as above. Messrs. Rowe and Quentrall report the lode from assay at £300 per fathom.

Wheal Rose, North Treskerby, and Great North Downs are being gradually bought up. They who have not bought had better do so early, as a considerable rise is imminent.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—100 Okel Tor; 15 Wheal Uny, £2½; 5 East Basset, £16; 25 Wheal Grenville, £4¼; 3 Wheal Buller; 25 Great South Tolgus, £2¼; 100 East Seton: 25 Rosewarne United, 37s. 6d.; 5 South Basset, £5; 20 Clijah and Wentworth; 50 Wheal Barley; 50 Santa Barbara, 13s.; 2 Minera, £291; 20 Maudlin; 100 Welsh Gold, 16s.; 50 North Robert, 12s. 6d.; 100 Don Mountain, 2s.; 20 North Treskarby, £3⅝; 5 Cwm Erfin, £40; 50 North Pool, 20s.; 100 Frontino and Bolivia; 50 East Rosewarne, £2½; 25 Wheal Agar; 100 Iliogwn, 2s. 3d.; 20 North Basset, 17s. 6d.; 60 North Downs, 6s.; 25 North Wheal Metal, 20s.; 2 West Sharp Tor, £38; 1 South Caradon; 70 Bottle Hill, &c.; 50 Brynford Hall; 20 Chiverton Moor, £2⅝; 100 Don Pedro, 11s. 9d.; 125 Anglo-Brazilian, 5s. 6d.; 30 Roskearnoweth, 17s. 6d.; 25 North Shepherds; 50 West Maria and Fortuneau, £2; 5 Bryn Gwiog, £15¼.

Bankers: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—Mr. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Twenty years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

Every information can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, as to purchases and sales of Mine, Railway, Bank, and other Shares and Stoks, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in Devon and Cornwall. Annual subscription, £1 1s.; single copy, 6d.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

50 Bedoi-Aur, 14s.
20 Central Minera.
5 Clifford Amal., £30 8s 9d
20 Chiverton, £6¼.
25 Crosier Valley and Port Madoc, 11s.
2 Cwm Erfin, £37.
20 Carn Camborne, 24s.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £5 18s.
10 Cape Cornwall (an offer wanted).
50 Crenver & Abraham (an offer wanted).
50 Castell Carn Dochan Gd.
1 Carn Brea, £50.
20 Drake Walls, 9s.
2 East Basset.
20 El Chico, £2¼.
10 East Carn Brea.
15 East Russell, £4¾.
5 East Lovell, £12⅝.
10 East Rosewarne, £2.
20 East Vor, £1 13s.
20 East Grenville, £3 15s.
20 East Laxey.
5 East Caradon, £15⅛.
30 East Grylls, 12s.
50 East Abraham (an offer wanted).
20 East Snaefell, £2.
10 Frank Mills, £6⅝.
50 Frontino and Bolivia.
5 Grambler, £4¼.
50 Great Grylls, 3s.
20 Gt. So. Tolgus, £2¼.
20 Great Busy, 24s.
5 Great Fortune, £4 18 9
5 Great Wh. Vor, £32 8 9
5 Great No. Downs, £3 3 9
10 Garildna, 10s. 6d.
20 Great Moelwyn.
40 Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton), 42s 3d
20 Great North Laxey.
20 Gt. So. Chiverton, 13s 6d
100 Iliogan, 1s.
20 Lady Bertha, 1s.
30 Long Rake.
50 London and Liverpool Hotel (£5 paid), £3¼
5 Mineral Bottom, £4 16 9
10 Maudlin, £6¼.
50 New Birch and Vitifer, £1 16s.
20 North Basset, 17s. 9d.
5 North Pool, 20s.
100 North Devon, 20s.
50 Nova Scotia.
20 North Downs, 3s. 9d.
20 North Frances, 1s.
5 No. Wh. Crofty, 34s.
5 New Rosewarne, £6⅝.
20 New Clifford.
25 North Minera, 7s.
5 North Buller (an offer wanted).
2 Nangiles, £17 8s. 9d.
50 North Metal, 20s.
20 New Wheal Martha, 29s.
1 North Roskear, £12¾.
10 North Treskerby, £2 11 9
20 North Chiverton.
1 Providence, £30¼.
25 Quebrada (£6 10s. paid).
40 Redmoor, 2s.
10 Rosewarne United, 31s 9d
20 Riennie Laxey.
20 Rosewarne Consols, 28s.
5 Stray Park, £12⅞.
200 St. David's Gold, 9d.
5 W. Chiverton, £59.
50 Santa Barbara, 14s. 6d.
20 St. Day United, 17s.
5 St. John d. Rey, £32½.
30 South Darren.
20 So. Wh. Leisure, £2.
30 South Lovell.
10 Silthney Metal, £2¼.
20 Scarborough Cliff Hotel (an offer wanted).
5 South Crofty, £13⅛.
50 Silver Mountain, 3s. 6d.
20 So. Condurrow, £2¼.
2 Spearne Moor, £32½.
5 Tincroft, £14 8s. 9d.
1 Trelawny, £23¼.
3 Trelyon, £2¼.
50 Terriccio Cop. (25s. paid), 20s.
10 United Kingdom Telegraph (£4 paid), £3¼
20 United Mexican.
20 Vale of Towy, 1s. 6d.
1 Wheal Seton, £199.
5 West Caradon, £5.
50 W. Grylls, offer wanted.
1 West Tolgus, £60½.
3 West Sharp Tor.
20 Wh. Grenville, £4 1s 3d.
20 Wheal Crebor, 42s. 9d.
5 Wentworth, £8 2s. 6d.
20 Wheal Uny, £2 3s. 9d.
50 Yudanamutana.
5 West Condurrow, 1s.
2 Wheal Rose, £30¾.
20 Wheal Pollard, 6d.
1 West Seton, £185.
20 Wheal Agar, 21s. 9d.
1 Wheal Buller, 24s. 4d.

And is a Buyer of 20 East Carn Brea, at £6½; 5 East Lovell, £12½; 50 Bottle Hill, 20 Great Moelwyn, 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 10 Quebrada, fully paid, at £6¾; 20 Quebrada, £6 10s. paid, at £5¾; 100 Santa Barbara, at 13s.; 2 West Sharp Tor, £47½.

Those who acted upon Mr. Herron's advice, and bought East Lovell at £8, and Quebrada shares at £3, can already obtain large profits.

There are several dividend and progressive mines that are now selling at very depressed prices, the shares in which must shortly considerably advance. Mr. Herron will be happy to forward a carefully-selected list to parties wishing to invest.

Mr. Herron can strongly recommend, as an unusually safe investment, a certain railway and two joint-stock banks, and will forward particulars upon application.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, March 24, 1865.

WILLIAM WARD, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, Jun., 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Reynolds recommends for immediate purchase shares in Roskearnoweth and East Ellen Mines, being confident that a rise in price equal to cent. per cent. will soon take place. Shares can now be obtained at about £1 per share in each mine.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

The following mines dealt in at fair market prices nett:—South Darren, East Lovell, North Chiverton, Great North Laxey, Clifford, Frank Mills, and Great Laxey. These shares are all deserving of especial attention, as from their present price there is not much chance of any decline, but the tendency is decidedly upwards.
March 24, 1865. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange.)

Mr. Powell begs to inform his friends and the public that he TRANSACTS BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER of SHARES in MINES, at close nett prices, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

Mr. Powell continues to recommend the Frontino and Bolivia (South American) Gold Mining Company's shares for investment. The immense gold-yielding resources of these mines are being rapidly developed under the superintendence of Capt. W. Goyen (late of the St. John del Rey Company's Mines), whose abilities as a practical gold miner are indisputable. The directors (who hold about one-quarter of the shares) are gentlemen of high standing, and the shares generally are well held.

Mr. Powell is a BUYER or SELLER of these shares, and is prepared to make a close price to parties having business in them, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.
March 24, 1865. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.

M. Greene is favoured with instructions to SELL the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

40 East Rosewarne, 38s 9d
10 Great Laxey, £19.
10 East Laxey, £3.
5 Snaefell, 20s.
5 Tresavean, £4.
5 Grambler & St. Aubyn, £4¼ (call paid).
20 Crowan Cons., 1s. 9d.
10 East Caradon, £15¼.
10 New Clifford, £2½.
6 Wheal Emma,
20 West Wh. Jane, 2s. 6d.
10 Par Consols, 22s. 6d.
10 No. Treskerby, £2 11 3
10 Long Rake, 17s. 6d.
40 Great Retallack, 1s.
20 West Great Work.
30 South Lovell, 32s. 6d.
20 Gryils Florence, 10s.
20 Great Caradon, 5s.
10 Reinnie Laxey, £4¼.
10 East Snaefell, £2¼.
40 Great So. Chiverton.
10 Quebrada.

Gentlemen can have shares registered before payment if buyers, and if sellers cash on receipt of transfer.

New Clifford.—Parties desirous of securing shares in this promising copper mine, which is situated in undoubtedly the finest miding district of Cornwall, should apply at once to Mr. Greene. This mine is sure to double its present price in a very short time.
Bankers: Imperial Bank, and London and County.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, Wentworth Consols, and Silthney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good-interest for money at present quotations.

Advertisements have recently been inserted in the columns of the Mining Journal by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten timid holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfil their contracts; this system has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, and Chiverton shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving credence to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND MINING EXCHANGE.

South Condurrow.—Special letters have been sent indiscriminately to the shareholders by an adverse dealer in these shares advising them to sell. It is a tissue of falsehoods—one instance, "since the 20 and 30 fm. levels fell together." Now, there is no 30 fm. level, and no level has fallen together. Shareholders ask why so much solicitude for their interest? but no doubt they can understand that the solicitude of their would-be friend is for his own book more particularly. This fact supplies evidence of the value of the mine. A bad mine does not require strong efforts to keep it down. Shareholders who are content with the present price do not require "private advice" to sell. Those, again, who are willing to wait for £10 per share will certainly get it in good time. I advise both, however, not to give credence to letters sent on the sly, with intent to deceive, when they can get information from proper sources.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE of SHARES, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, will TAKE PLACE, on THURSDAY, April 20, 1865, at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill, at Two o'clock precisely.

Mr. Thomas request parties desirous of putting up shares at this sale will let him have their instructions not later than Thursday, April 13, in order that they may be advertised.—6, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, free of commission:—

100 British Slate, par.
5 Bryn Gwiog, £17½.
50 Cefn Cilcen, 10s. 3d.
10 Clijah and Wentworth, £2.
45 Dale, 7s. 9d.
50 Drake Walls, 13s.
20 East Carn Brea, £6⅝.
5 East Basset.
10 East Caradon, £15⅜.
40 East Grenville, £3⅜.
25 East Rosewarne, 38s 6d
50 Frontino and Bolivia (Gold), 30s.
15 Great Laxey, £18¼.
40 Gt. Devon and Bedford, (Colcharton), 40s.
25 Hallenbeagle, £3¼.
50 Lady Bertha, 6s.
100 Llanberis Slate, 20s 3d
30 Marke Valley, £5¾.
50 New Birch Tor, 36s.
65 New W. Martha, 28s 3.
25 No. Treskerby, £2⅝.
15 North Wh. Metal, 20s.
60 North Downs, 4s. 6d.
10 New Rosewarne, £8.
15 North Grambler, 10s.
70 Redmoor, 1s. 9d.
50 Restriggian Iron, 26s.

BUYER of East Caradon, £15; 100 Drake Walls, 8s.; and 5 East Bassets, £18.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment.

Mr. F. G. Lane recommends the immediate purchase of Great North Laxey at £3, and South Lovell, at £2 to £2½. The latter mine is looking well, and from the report which will appear in this week's Journal it will be seen that the water is out of the mine, and returns of tin will soon be made. The number of shares into which the mine is divided is only £2000. An engine is erected and paid for, with a large cash balance in hand, so that there is no prospect of calls being made.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

35 Quebrada (£6¼ paid), £6.
20 Rosewarne Untd., 32s.
100 Santa Barbara, 15s.
30 So. Condurrow, 44s. 3d.
25 St. Just United, 28s.
25 South Lovell, £3½.
50 Vale of Towy, 2s. 3d.
50 West Wh. Vor, 23s.
50 Wheal Crebor, 44s.
20 Wh. Grenville, £4 1s 9d
50 Wheal Harriett, 8s. 9d.
20 Wheal Union, 12s.

MR. JAMES WALTON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 9, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BRISTOL.

WILLIAM SEWARD, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, 15, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

Established Twelve Years.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange),

Is a BUYER for IMMEDIATE CASH of the FOLLOWING SHARES, nett:—

95 Nangiles, £18.
150 East Chiverton, 15s.
34 Long Rake.
200 North Basset, 12s. 6d.
50 Crane, 10s.
1000 North Jane.
50 Wheal Emma.
50 Wheal Uny, £1¾.
100 Lady Bertha, 2s. 6d.
25 East Caradon, £14¼.
1000 Wheal Ida.
150 East Providence, 17s.
100 Wheal Agar, 15s.
95 Kelly Bray, 5s.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, has VISITED this MINE during the past week, and had it THOROUGHLY INSPECTED; and he is now in POSSESSION of MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION AFFECTING the REAL PROSPECTS of the MINE, and the STATE of the ACCOUNTS.

All enquiries from shareholders or speculators promptly attended to.
March 24, 1865.

GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, has VISITED SEVERAL MINES in the WESTERN COUNTIES, and is PREPARED to ADVISE what SHARES should be BOUGHT or SOLD.

Business done at close prices. Money advanced on shares.
Bankers: Bank of London.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, MINING SHAREDEALER, No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange),

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

	Closing prices.		Closing prices.
Clifford Amalgamated	£30 -31	Wheal Seton	£197½-202½
Great Laxey	18¾-19	East Providence	17s 6d-20s.
Wheal Trelawny	20 -20½	Providence	31 - 31½
East Lovell	12½-13	Great Wheal Vor	30¼-31x.d.
East Caradon	15¼-15¼	North Treskerby	2¾- 2¾
Wheal Grenville	4 - 4⅛	Wheal Crebor	42s. - 44s.
Nangiles	16 -18	West Chiverton	58 - 60
South Crofty	15 -17	East Basset	20 - 25
Tincroft	15 -15¼	South Lovell	1¾- 2
South Condurrow	2 - 2⅛	East Carn Brea	6⅜- 6⅝
East Grenvillie	3⅜- 3⅝	Grambler and St. Aubyn	3½- 5

Cheques sent by post should be made payable to my order, and crossed "Alliance Bank."

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash.

J. Risley recommends the purchase of Wheal Crebor, Wheal Grenville, South Grenville, West Caradon, and others for a great rise within the next three months. There is every probability of Wheal Crebor rising 100 per cent., Grenville 25 per cent., South Grenville 300 per cent., and West Caradon 300 per cent.

J. Risley is a BUYER of 200 Crebor at 43s., and any part of 1000 South Wheal Grenville at 5s. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

WILLIAM MICHELL is prepared to PURCHASE the FOLLOWING SHARES, or any part:—

20 Wheal Rose, £30.
100 North Treskerby, £2¼.
100 Great North Downs, £3
1 West Tolgus, £61.
20 Great Wheal Vor, £31 (ex div.)
50 Hallenbeagle, £3.

FOR SALE—
10 East Caradon, £15⅛.
4 Grambler & St. Aubyn, £5¼.
50 Long Rake, 15s.
5 Clifford, £30⅛.

Apply to 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS has REMOVED from No. 2, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, to No. 3, CROWN COURT, 61, OLD BROAD STREET, where he will continue to transact business in Mine, Railway, Bank, and other stocks.

There are many properties, with excellent chances of discoveries, selling far below the value of the machinery and plant actually on the spot; and there are shares selling at nominal price which are not at all unlikely to have a rise of 200 or 300 per cent. before many months have expired. In both these descriptions I consider the investment of capital perfectly safe, and that very considerable advantages may be reaped by the operator in such undertakings.

Persons most qualified to judge, confidently predict a speedy rise in the value of tin. Copper is now advancing, and the beneficial results will be speedily felt; and as the Market has already resumed a more favourable aspect, a steady improvement may be confidently expected. Without the lightest hesitation, I advise the holders of good mining stock to hold on, and not only so but to buy more—there is no occasion to fear, but much ground for hope.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—A very first-class investment. Valuable information may be obtained as to this property by applying to J. B. Reynolds, 3, Crown-court, 61, Old Broad-street, E.C.—March 24, 1865.

THE EL CHICO MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, from private information he has received, strongly recommends his friends to buy shares in the above company. He firmly believes that a very considerable rise will take place, and he will be happy to give his friends the benefit of the information that has been confided to him.
3, Crown-court, 61, Old Broad-street, E.C., March 24, 1865.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—J. B. REYNOLDS is a BUYER of any part of ONE HUNDRED SHARES, for cash or fortnightly settlement, at £12¼ each.—3, Crown-court, 61, Old Broad-street, E.C., March 24, 1865.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), is in a position to give judicious advice about many market mines, and can also name a selected few not at present noticed, the prospects of which warrant an early advance, and are selling at a great sacrifice.

Business transacted for cash or account.

A current daily price list of market transactions issued, and may be had on application.

Original Correspondence.

ON THE FORMATION OF COAL.

SIR,—Having read the observations of Mr. Goodall on the probable causes of the Formation of Coal, as they appeared in the Journal of March 4, I am inclined to think that they will not be generally accepted as a satisfactory solution of the question, since they are expressed in too general terms to impress the mind with any conviction of their truth, as otherwise might have proved the case had he entered into a more detailed account of what he considered may have been the successive transformations coal has undergone ere it became the mineral the origin of which is involved in so much obscurity.

Now, a consideration of the various possible transitions of organic and other substances until their conversion into a state of coal, has led me to the inevitable conclusion that coal existed originally, in one of its intermediate stages, in a state of oil; and that this oil was formed by a process of natural distillation induced by the development of a great amount of heat in vegetable, animal, and mineral matter in a state of decomposition.

This theory may at first sight appear somewhat improbable, considering that the oil known to exist in the interior of the earth has latterly been supposed to be distilled from the coal and bituminous minerals existing therein also: but the two ideas are not at all inconsistent, especially as regards the more bituminous minerals; for these being, as I am led to conceive, merely the result of a process of natural destructive distillation of the original oil, it is perfectly in accordance with what takes place when this process is carried on by human agency, that a residue of oil should at times be left in the mineral; and though, I apprehend, does not prevail to the same extent in coal as it does in bitumen, it is not at all inconsistent with the theory I advocate, that it should do so in some degree; for coal, if my conclusions prove correct, will be found to be nothing else than solidified bitumen or asphaltum, which by the absorption of more carbon, and the diminution of its hydrogen and oxygen, caused by the heat and pressure resulting from chemical action, has been transformed into coal. It has been stated by Dr. Paul, in a lecture on Artificial Light and Lighting, delivered at the Society of Arts on March 30, 1864:—

"That all organic substances which are not themselves volatile, such as wood, flesh, and other vegetable and animal substances, yield, when subjected to the influence of heat below dull redness, tarry oils, which have in all cases the same general character and similarity to petroleum, differing only according to the specific differences in the materials from which they may have been obtained. The various kinds of bituminous minerals met with chiefly in the coal measures, and to some extent in other geological situations, also yield, under similar conditions, oily products of the same general character. This fact at once becomes intelligible when it is remembered that the bituminous portion of the minerals from which such products are obtainable has originated from the same kind of animal and vegetable substances that are met with in nature."

Now, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to assume that if both oil and mineral have precisely the same origin, from organic substances, and those, as Dr. Paul intimates, in all probability for the most part vegetable, that the mineral may really be the product of the oil, and not the oil of the mineral. Dr. Paul, indeed, approaches so near to the same conclusion as to state "that the connection between bituminous minerals and the various kinds of petroleum is of such a nature that, in all probability, they should be regarded as of simultaneous origin." And, still more, he points out that "exhalations of marsh gas always accompany the discharge of petroleum from natural springs."

Now, marsh gas, consisting of carbon and hydrogen, of 3 to 1, is always produced in putrefaction, and by the action of heat on organic substances. From which circumstance, combined with the one previously mentioned, it may safely be concluded that hydrocarbon oils are the first result of the action of heat developed by the decomposition of organic substances. All hydrocarbon oils, as Dr. Paul states, hold more or less a kind of pitchy substance in solution, which gives to these liquids their black and tarry appearance. It, consequently, appears evident that when the volatile parts of the oils by the action of long-continued heat evaporate, that this pitchy substance will eventually be concentrated, become a thick viscid paste, and ultimately harden, when the heat ceases. Does not the existence of similar deposits in various parts of the world, and notably in the Island of Trinidad, directly point to such a conclusion? Mr. H. W. Bristow, in his "Glossary of Mineralogy," says:—

"The Pitch Lake of Trinidad, three miles in circumference, covers an area of 99 square miles, and is of unknown thickness. The bitumen is solid and cold near the shores, but gradually increases in temperature and softness towards the centre, *where it is boiling*. The solidified bitumen appears as if it had cooled, as the surface boiled, in large bubbles. The ascent to the lake from the sea, a distance of three quarters of a mile, is covered with a hardened pitch, on which trees and vegetables flourish, and about the Point La Brave the masses of pitch look like black rocks among the foliage. *The lake is underlaid with a bed of mineral coal.*"

This lake, according to Mr. G. P. Wall, yields three kinds of asphaltum:

"1. Asphaltum glance, which is hard and brittle, of an intensely black, brilliant lustre, and eminent conchoidal fracture. It contains but a small proportion of earthy impurity, and only a little water. This is the rarest and most valuable kind.

2. Ordinary asphaltum, of a brownish black colour, dull, and generally with an even fracture. It contains 20 to 35 per cent. of earthy admixture, a considerable proportion of water, and possesses the property of plasticity, which it gradually loses on long exposure to the sun and atmosphere.

3. Asphaltic oil, occurring associated and diluted with water, but when concentrated it appears as a dense black fluid, with a powerful bituminous odour. If collected in an open vessel the more volatile part evaporates after a few months, leaving a solid black substance, of similar appearance, and with properties analogous, to those of asphaltum glance."

Need more be added to prove how by a series of transformations the original organic substances have passed from a state of decomposition into another of oil, which gradually is freed from all impurities, concentrates, hardens, and finally becomes a brilliant black bituminous mineral? Surely not; and it will, therefore, now only be necessary to consider how this mineral passes into a state of coal. And it may here be opportune to remark that the only difference between the two minerals, bitumen or asphaltum and coal, consists in a variation in the amount and proportions of the elements of which they are composed, which are otherwise exactly the same.

Thus, to take only one example of each:—Anthracite coal contains of carbon, 90; hydrogen, 2·40; oxygen and nitrogen, 3·69: and Albert coal (so called), which is a bituminous mineral, that occurs at Hillsboro', in the province of New Brunswick, and has (according to Dr. Abraham Gesner, from whose practical treatise on "Coal and Petroleum" I extract the above quantities) all the essential properties of asphaltum, while it is void of those which constitute true coal, contains of carbon, 85·400; hydrogen, 9·200; nitrogen and oxygen, 5·282; sulphur, a trace; ash, 0·120.

Now, from the above comparison it will be seen that an increase of carbon and a diminution of hydrogen and oxygen transforms the asphaltum into coal. And the simultaneous increase and diminution of these elements in the respective minerals has been confirmed by the repeated observation, that the older the asphaltum the greater its loss of oxygen, the older the coal the more carbon it contains. And the existence of coal underlying as described the Pitch Lake of Trinidad is conclusive evidence of the transformation indicated. But there are proofs also of a more general kind, which tend to confirm what has already been said as to coal having originally been in a liquid state of oil. For if the several conditions observable in coal beds, and arranged in a condensed form under seven heads by the late Mr. G. F. Richardson, be examined, it will be found that the theory now in question is conformable to them in every respect. Thus:—

1. It is consistent with the purity of coal, for all impure or foreign substances which did not decompose would most likely be of greater specific gravity than oil, and consequently sink to the bottom. Besides, by the description already given of asphaltic oil, it will be seen how the impurities disappear as it concentrates by evaporation.

2. The generally uniform thickness of each seam of coal is perfectly in accordance with the idea of a liquid ultimately condensed.

3. The exceeding minuteness of many of the coal seams, which thin out into mere filaments over extensive areas of solid rock, is evidently a characteristic feature of an oily liquid overflowing the ground, and being converted first into a paste, then hardening.

4. On the other hand, the size of many of the coal seams is perfectly consistent with the idea of a deep lake filled with oil, that ultimately solidifies, such, for instance, as appears to be the case with the Pitch Lake of Trinidad.

5. The high state of preservation in which many of the plants occur, which seem to have been buried on the spots where they lived and died. In reference to this, it is only necessary again to call attention to the description already given of the Pitch Lake of Trinidad. In this lake we find trees and vegetation growing on the hardened pitch, whilst other pitch in a state of ebullition is not far distant. It does not, therefore, seem at all an improbable occurrence that the former kind should at times be softened and melted again by an irruption of the latter, causing the soil and all it bore to be engulphed in the pasty mass. And it is conceivable that trees and ferns inveloped in such a composition might be preserved from complete decay; for it must be recollected that this very substance, asphaltum, was of old used by the Egyptians for embalming and preserving their dead.

The 6th condition need not be noticed, as it is only cited as an objection to the drift theory; whilst the 7th and last, which refers to trees being found erect in coal measures, is consistent with the idea that some of the pitch, in the Lake of Trinidad for instance, may have overflowed its banks, and submerged the adjacent trees and vegetation, thus reversing the process suggested in reference to condition 5. Besides all these conditions, it has been discovered, by continual observation, that all, or nearly all, the coal formations are basin-shaped, with long and sloping sides, dipping down to a common and profound centre. Now, this fact alone is a strong proof in favour of the theory I have been endeavouring to develop, for a basin-shaped formation is in complete accordance with the known formation of lakes in general, and, therefore, likely to be the shape of the Pitch Lake of Trinidad, the more especially as its centre continues in a state of ebullition, whilst its sides have already hardened.

From all this, I think there is the strongest probability *that the formation of oil in the first instance is the real cause of the ultimate formation of coal.*

In conclusion, I may observe that the circle of Nature's process, after the transformation of the soil, with its vegetation, into bituminous rocks seems to be completed by the latter being submerged, as is the case in Trinidad, where they have been partially covered by the sea. For this may tend to the formation of fresh soil, and the ultimate growth of vegetation.—*Great Coram-street, March* 18. WILLIAM YOUNG.

OIL SPRINGS.

SIR,—It is rather remarkable, in these days of speculation, that no attempt should have been made to ascertain whether there exists beneath the soil of this country any sources of mineral oil similar to those which have of late years deluged America with petroleum, raising the price of land in certain districts to a fabulous extent, and placing enormous fortunes in the hands of such capitalists as have invested in the speculation. There are in this county alone (Shropshire) several bituminous springs, answering closely in physical character to the description of those found in the celebrated Oil Creek Valley, and many others appear to be scattered throughout the kingdom; it seems reasonable to suppose that Artesian borings conducted in the neighbourhood of these wells might lead to the detection of reservoirs of petroleum of similar character, and perhaps extent, to those which have been opened in the former locality, which is now the centre of the oil trade of the United States.

Such a discovery as this would add immensely to the mineral wealth of the kingdom, would go far to compensate, both directly and indirectly, for the threatened failure of the coal measures, and might, indeed, be the means of indefinitely postponing that calamity. THOMAS P. BLUNT.

Shrewsbury.

GOLD IN WALES.

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to know that in Merionethshire more than *twelve thousand* ounces of Gold have been obtained from about 4300 tons of quartz, &c. T. A. READWIN.

Stretford, Manchester, March 23.

SLATE QUARRIES AS AN INVESTMENT.

SIR,—There are several things in the last letter of "A Man of Experience" which appear to me little more than quibbles; such are the following:—"A few words, *not brought out by*, but *by* 'A Man of Experience,'" the contrast at most between the words "odd" and "strange," and my omitting the words "of Cadir Idris, in Merionethshire."

There are, however, one or two material points which call for an answer from me; and, FIRST, I must maintain that *practically* (and in that way I have tried throughout to treat the subject) there are only three colours of slates—1, green; 2, blue; 3, red. "A Man of Experience" is obliged to allow that at the leading quarry in Wales what he calls *purple* are called *blue*, so that, in fact, he has answered his own arguments; but they are called blue at the Llanberis quarries also. Your readers will know that the colour which men call blue the ladies call purple; and as three sizes of slates are made, called Ladies, Broad Ladies, and Little Ladies, we may fairly assume—First, that they first introduced the name of *purple;* and, second, that "A Man of Experience" must, *ex necessitate rei*, be a ladies' man, and so show fight for them and their colour, whether they be tall, broad, or short. If "A Man of Experience" thinks himself entitled to call the owners of the two great Welsh slate quarries to order for not understanding the colour of their slates, I am not disposed to intervene.

SECOND, as to the dip of the Merionethshire vein. The quarries I saw there were the property of Mr. Greaves, at Festiniog, and "are at an angle of 4° to 5°, or nearly horizontal." But I said they were "chiefly" at that angle in Merionethshire, and for the two following reasons:—1. That I asked Mr. Greaves' quarry captain whether the dip was generally the same in Merionethshire as theirs, and he said "He thought it was, but it differed in some places."—2. That I have seen the same dip on the surface, *I think*, near Festiniog, but certainly about the boundary line between Merionethshire and Denbighshire.

I wish, as much as "A Man of Experience," to counteract "awful swindling," and in order to do so I laid down in my pamphlet many rules by which I think "any practical man of business" might escape its effects.

I perfectly agree with your correspondent that "a really good slate quarry is, perhaps, the most lucrative investment in the market." He might have communicated his name to me in confidence had he wished to do so, but as he has not done it, I have no desire to press the matter on him. He has a perfect right to preserve his *Editorial incognito* if he pleases. *A practical result, for the benefit of practical men of business*, has been my object from the first. JOHN BOWER, D.C.L.,

Beaumaris. Manager of the Snowdon Slate Quarries Company (Limited).

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP BILL.

SIR,—"Great cry and little wool" seems to be an apt adage for characterising our modern legislative efforts; and of this the new Partnership Bill is a fresh illustration. Again and again has the demand been made that our Law of Partnership should be amended by the introduction of provisions similar to those of the French law *en Commandite*. That thoroughly practical Member of Parliament, Mr. Wm. Scholefield, made several attempts to effect this object, but without success; and now we have a bill introduced into the House of Commons, by Messrs Dodson, Milner Gibson, and Hutt, professedly dealing with the same question, and supposed by many to effect the desired object, but which will, I fear, be found only a very lame affair after all.

The bill enacts that no "loan" of money to a person in, or entering into, "trade" (why not into any business undertaking?), which loan is to bear interest at a rate varying with profits, or where a share in profits and losses is to be taken in lieu of interest, is hereafter to be deemed as necessarily involving a partnership. Now, this may be all very well for speculative money-lenders seeking large profits, but will, I fear, afford no relief to the parties who would find in partnership *en Commandite* a great desideratum—*i. e.* the skilful engineer, the ingenious inventor or patentee, or the practical man of business seeking to establish a concern on his own account, and not himself possessing the capital wherewith to effect it.

For the persons above named this bill will, in my view of the case, *do nothing at all*, inasmuch as the money required as capital for the establishment of the business or undertaking must be advanced as a *loan*, and, therefore, the objection will immediately apply of commencing business with borrowed money, whilst the party advancing the money being a mere lender, will get no power over the property or assets of the concern, which will be wholly at the command of the borrower, who might land himself in the Bankruptcy Court a few days after the loan had been obtained, if he thought fit so to do. Further, by the second section of the bill a lender under this enactment will, in the event of bankruptcy, or a state of insolvency on the death of a borrower, have to *postpone the liquidation of his claim till after the claims of all other creditors "have been satisfied,"* so that he will lend his money without any tangible security, and as a second-rate creditor (so to speak), a position that very few careful men of means will feel inclined to occupy, unless they have implicit reliance on the borrower.

A bill of sale, or warrant of attorney (if applicable at all under this Act, which may be doubted, as they would tend to defeat the provision just referred to regarding the superior claims of other creditors) would be inadmissible in nine cases out of ten, since it would cast a slur on the undertaking at its very commencement, as transactions of that kind are registered and published according to law. It seems to me that this Partnership Bill is a "*sop to Cerberus,*" offered by those who do not approve of the principle that a genuine dormant partner, who merely advances money, and does not pledge his credit to the world, or interfere in the conduct of a given business or undertaking, should, if he chooses to, limit his risk, not be held liable for a larger amount of money than he has agreed to invest in the concern, the responsibility being reserved for the person or persons who present themselves before the world as responsible, and who are invested with the whole of the power over the transactions of the business, every partner, however, whether dormant or active, having his proper vested interest in the partnership property or assets. I am, therefore, not surprised to find this bill what it is—a mere illusory proposition, with the exception of the third and fourth sections, which declare that servants or agents, and widows and children of deceased partners, may, in certain cases, hold interests in the profits of a concern without thereby becoming partners.—*Temple, March* 21. F. W. CAMPIN.

THE IRON TRADE—THE GREAT LOCK-OUT.

SIR,—The great Lock-out in the iron trade is a spectacle painful to contemplate. The workmen, a class of men England ought to be proud of, the very life blood of the nation, are thrown out of employment by thousands, by the caprice of the very capital their labour has created, simply because they refuse to be the victims of a never-ending and always-beginning system of competition. The masters think the men ought to submit to their dictation; the men, on the other hand, say that if the masters choose to sell their iron at an unremunerative price they have no right to ask them to give their labour at a ruinous rate of wages. The masters may succeed for the moment, but in the end they must succumb. It is impossible, with the numerous openings for the labourer in every part of the world, that our labour market can for any length of time remain at the mercy of the combination of capital. This lock-out will go far to unite the labouring classes of England as one body. What can capital do against such a combination? It must fret and dwindle itself away. If there were any necessity for the ruinous competition in the coal and iron trade things would be different, but if we look at this question in its bearings, we can only come to the conclusion that the present system of competition is bad in principle, ruinous in its tendencies, and demoralising to the workmen. Some blame the men because they will not submit to the masters' terms and dealings; I, for one, cannot see the men are to blame for asking to live by their daily labour. But let us put a case:—A workman is earning his 1*l.* per week; he receives notice for a drop of 6d. a day, or 3*s.* per week; he is to do precisely the same amount of work for the 17*s.* per week he did for the 1*l.* This is what is required of the men. Now, suppose, the Legislature were to put an income tax of 3*s*, in 1*l.* on the masters, or on the country at large, would not such a tax shake the loyalty of every man in the country? I think this is the right view, and the one we should all take of this question; and in doing so we must see at once that the men are not so much to blame for combining to protect their rights; it naturally makes them look upon every capitalist as their enemy. But what makes matters more perplexing is the idea that masters entertain, that if they can reduce the price of their iron they can sell more than the natural demand. The idea is absurd in the extreme. If iron could be produced at 20*s.* per ton there would be but a certain demand for it. When people want iron they do not look at the price, nor do they want to keep it in stock, except for speculative purposes. The idea, then, of reducing men's wages and bringing them to beggary, and to expect an influx of orders by such means, is mythical in the extreme. Times of depression in every trade always have, and always will, occur; and reductions in the price of the articles of manufacture will not revive a trade. A reduction in the make alone is the only way for a trade to regain its position. 'Abundance, with cheapness, will only aggravate or increase the evil. Some will say, how can this be done? The course is easy enough. The masters have now combined, and appear of one mind for once. Now, instead of trying to reduce their men's wages, let them reduce their make of iron for only six months. The markets and the prices would recover themselves in that time. And instead of reducing wages reduce the time of work, only fix on some minimum rate of wages for the men, below which the price of iron should not be allowed to fall. Such an arrangement would pacify the men, and prevent these everlasting conflicts between labour and capital in the iron trade.

I am aware that many large iron manufacturers are barely paying their way at the present moment, but a reduction in wages will not alter their position at all. A reduction in wages simply means a reduction of 10*s.* per ton in the price of iron, and things are not improved so far as the manufacturer is concerned. It is high time a little more of that article called common sense was infused into this question, and a little less of the nonsense called civilisation. In some districts iron can be produced cheaper than in others, but if one uniform price of iron and labour is demanded in times of depression in the trade it would be as fair for one as the other, and our ready hands to labour would be contented—at least, they would have but little cause for discontent. I know it is absurd to attempt to prevent underselling in the iron trade, but a minimum rate of wages would go far even to prevent such underhanded dealings. I know, also, if competition drives our workmen from the land of their birth that labour is lost to us for ever; and what is more likely to do this than the present ruinous competition and attempted coercion on the part of capital. The capitalist should bear in mind there are other interests besides his at stake—there is the defence of England and the colonies, from whence we derive our great wealth. If the bone and sinew of the country emigrate, with them those defences are impaired—nay, jeopardised. Besides this, every skilled hand in the iron trade that leaves this country is a formidable rival to England in the land of his adoption. Therefore, look at this great conflict between capital and labour in any light we may, it all points to conciliating the workmen, and protecting them against the ruinous system of competition which an over abundant capital has instituted. For instance, we have now a depression in the iron trade; let the masters make the present rate of wages to the men the "minimum standard;" the men would know what they were about and understand their position at once, and this unhappy struggle would cease. To attempt to ruin a healthy, robust working man (as I have explained in my previous papers in the Journal) is impossible, but to ruin a master is a comparatively easy matter. Without the ready hand to labour capital is only like a "garment fretted by the moth." Not so with the workman; he may suffer a few weeks or months privations, but the very day he commences to work he can get something to eat, and he is all right again. Let masters and capitalists bear this in mind: the present combination among the working classes of England may lead to the most disastrous results, and the day may come when they may find many sympathisers capable of rendering them efficient aid: from such a calamity "Heaven defend us." It would not be the first time in history of such an occurrence; there is such a thing as carrying ideas too far, and the act of throwing from 70,000 to 80,000 men out of employment is a dangerous game to play at.

Throgmorton-street, March 24. GEO. SHEPHERD, C.E.

COLLIERY WORKINGS IN SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—It is rather amusing to look over Mr. Shepherd's letter, and see the items he puts down for the cost of the coal he worked at Cwmneol. It will be observed that there are seven items in the list, which Mr. Shepherd sums up at 6*s.* 6*d.*, but any person who can put two and two together will make that clever calculation 6*s.* 8*d.* So much for Mr. Shepherd's cleverness—a fitting man to overlook and check accounts for a large colliery. Mr. Shepherd says—"The absolute cost of cutting the coal, as paid to the colliers (long weight), was 1*s.* 2*d.* per ton;" this shows what a treacherous memory Mr. Shepherd has, as the price actually paid to the collier was 1*s.* 6*d.*, and is now, since the advance, 1*s.* 9*d.* Mr. Shepherd has also omitted the following items in his list:—Headings, air-ways, repairing roads, turning stalls, setting timber, cutting bottom, clearing roads, horses, "donkey," and ostlers, firemen, furnacemen, lampmen, airway-men, pitmen, hitchers, enginemen, stokers, landers, tippers, weighers, carpenters, smiths, strikers, sawyers, surface labourers, plate-layers, petty bills, &c. The whole of the above items should be included in the cost of the coal, and are in the cost-sheet. Why, therefore, does not Mr. Shepherd include them? or do as I did, give one amount for the whole—6*s.* 3*d.*—which is the actual cost, taken from the cost-sheet. But Mr. Shepherd says—"Practical men always charge the opening of new works and alterations to capital account, the cost of which I estimate at about 2000*l.* for putting the works in order." May I ask Mr. Shepherd, does the same "rule" hold good with reference to shutting up the works? If so, according to his own admission, he expended 2000*l.* in shutting up the works, and the company, so long as it is a colliery, will have to suffer for his "management." With reference to Mr. Shepherd's allusions to the three lumps of coal at the Bedlwyn Colliery, I may state that, as we have not yet expended the one-half of 2000*l.*, the coal we have got by the same (or Mr. Shepherd's) "rule" has cost us nothing; this is, I think, a "fair answer" to Mr. Shepherd's "fair question."

Bedlwyn Colliery, March 21. J. NAYSMITH, JUN.

TREATMENT OF ARGENTIFEROUS SULPHURETS.

SIR,—With a view of ascertaining what the chemical action of sulphate of copper and chloride of sodium was on sulphuret of silver, as found in this district, a piece of North Star sulphuret ore, containing silver, antimony, lead, copper, iron, and sulphur, was pulverised, and equal quantities put into two flasks; and sulphate of copper and salt with water added in one, in the exact proportion of chemical equivalents to make the sub-chloride, Cu. Cl. of copper, and in the other to make the chloride of copper, Cu. Cl. After boiling, heating, and digesting for ten days, the solutions were decanted and the ore washed in distilled water, then boiled with caustic ammonia, and the ammonia neutralised with excess of nitric acid, and not a trace of chloride of silver could be detected. Then the contents of each flask was triturated with mercury thoroughly, the mercury evaporated, and not a particle of silver was left. Showing plainly that no chemical action had taken place between the reagents used and the ore.

A question may be asked: Is it beneficial to use common salt in pan amalgamation on unroasted ores? If so, what is the chemical action? Have any of our amalgamators tried the experiments on equal quality and quantity of ore, with salt, and without; with sulphate of copper, and without? If so, will they publish the result? My opinion is that the action of the iron of the pan will take chlorine, bromine, and iodine from the natural chlorides, bromides, and iodides, if there are any in the ore, and it then is left in the metalic state, ready to unite with the mercury and form amalgam, and that the sulphurets pass off unchanged and go to waste.

It is true that a large proportion of ore, wrought in and about this city, now is roasted in reverberatory furnaces, to convert the ore into a chloride; but there are a few owners of steam, hand, and horse mills, who are pounding and grinding away with commendable zeal, whom the above experiments, with the questions and answers, if published, might benefit.

Dr. Ure, in his "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," calls the chemical action in the Mexican patio process an enigma. It would seem that salt and sulphate of copper have been adopted here in pan amalgamation from the patio process, without enquiring into the rationale of the principles involved, or results obtained. ORLANDO JENNINGS.

Austin, Nevada.

WHEAL BULLER, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—In last week's Journal the advisability of amalgamating old Wheal Buller sett with the present working was suggested. I presume the writer is not aware that Mr. Richard Davey, seven years since, produced an elaborate statement, showing that to erect engines, and fork the old mine, would entail an expense of not less than 10,000*l.*, and the matter then dropped. In addition to this, it is proposed that Copper Hill sett be amalgamated to Wheal Buller. Now, although I am one who believes that Copper Hill and Wheal Buller should never have been separated, yet I am averse to their being reunited; for I think that for the present the adventurers will find it their interest to continue their efforts in the present part and to their south ground—*i. e.*, as you a week or two since said, cross-cut south deep and by that means drain and work Old Buller Mine.

Next month it will be four years since the last dividend was paid, the time when we lost the services of Capt. Brown, of whom the late Mr. Stephen Davey spoke to the following effect:—"We are about to lose the help of one to whom we are deeply indebted—one to whom we may ascribe the discovery of our tin mine. Capt. Brown said we had a fine tin mine, when our other agents assured us to the contrary." After speaking so flatteringly of Capt. Brown, an adventurer said—"If Capt. Brown is so valuable a servant, why let him leave? It is better to have a good servant at any price, than to lose a dividend mine for the sake of a few pounds salary." I know, as a fact, that Capt. Brown has since expressed his opinion that Wheal Buller might have continued its divi-

...ks; and the late discovery in this mine has convinced me that his words were not a boast. In Capt. Bevan we lost a good tin miner—in our late manager we employed a good copper miner; an improvement in the management has since taken place. I trust the adventurers will profit by past experience, and insist that the mine be worked in a proper way—that the officials do their respective duties (no matter who they are) and that the account-house sinecures be abolished, and that the mine be in future worked for the benefit of the adventurers, instead of for the sole benefit of others. Lastly, let the adventurers read the letter in last week's Journal, alluding to "Brass Wire" companies, which ruin legitimate mining. Had Wheal Buller been "knocked," is it probable it would have been absorbed in Copper Hill sett? AN ADVENTURER.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.

SIR,—In my letter, inserted in last week's Journal, I said—"I anticipate that the March sale of black tin will be nearly, if not quite, 70 tons;" and I am glad to find that my estimate has been exceeded, as the quantity sold was 72 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., producing 4209*l.* 3s. 4d. Thus the monthly sales have progressively increased during the last twelve months from 43 tons in March, 1864, to nearly 73 tons in March, 1865; and it is a most important fact that, of the 256 tons sampled for the four months ending with February last, 172 tons were raised from sinking and driving alone, only the remaining 84 tons having been taken from the large masses of ore laid open, thus showing what enormous reserves must be accumulating in this extraordinary mine, of which advantage will be taken when the price of tin improves, which it must do as soon as the general trade of the country revives. An advance of only 10*l.* per ton in the price of tin would enable the committee to more than double the present dividend. It is a curious anomaly that, in March 1864, when the mine was selling only 43 tons of tin per month, and paying a quarterly dividend of only 10s., the shares were at 40*l.* each; while now that they are selling more than 70 tons per month, and are paying a dividend of 15s. per quarter, the shares are only 32*l.* to 33*l.* each. They are selling far under their real value, looking at the reserves, and at the certainty of much larger dividends ere long.

AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I fully expected that some one of your numerous readers would have made some remarks on the meeting of the Great Laxey Company in the Journal of March 11; but as no one has done so, and thinking it a pity that such statements should go forth uncontradicted, I will publish a few words for the information of the public in general and the Laxey shareholders in particular, with the simple wish of preventing a property I believe to be really valuable, if carried on for its legitimate purpose, being ruined by other schemes, such as smelting, and whatever else that might be made to lead to, probably the making of white zinc paint, rolling, or even galvanising, iron, &c.

The directors informed the shareholders that they were not getting a fair price for their blende, &c. If competition, and, in fact, over-competition, will not secure a full price, will the directors inform them what will?—however, I will give them a few figures as a guide:—

Laxey blende contains, on an average, 48 to 50 per cent. metallic zinc; the loss in working is fully 12 per cent. The ore is sold wet weight, so that if the smelter actually realises 33 per cent. it is the full average.

Thus, it will take 3 tons of ore to make 1 ton of zinc, at 3*l.* 5s. per ton	£9	15	0
Fuel, for calcining, reducing, furnaces, and in yard generally, will be (on Laxey blende), 7 tons, at 12s. 6d.	4	7	6
Crucibles will cost, at least, at 3s. each	0	10	0
Labour all through	2	10	0
Carriage to market, interest, and commission	1	10	0
Total	£18	12	6

The market price is 19*l.* 10s., less three months' interest; consequently, there is now a margin of 17s. 6d. per ton for rent, taxes, management, redemption of capital, maintenance and renewal of plant, and last, and in this case least, profit.

This statement is put forth in reply to the shareholder who said they could realise 3*l.* per ton on spelter. The other statements as to its being the only jack not wanting crushing, smelting by itself, &c., are simply too childish to need answering, as it is well known that the best jacks are red, and just as they go from that colour to black just so do they go worse in produce, more refractory to treat, and, in fact, in every sense less valuable. The metal from Laxey blende is not better, nor so good, as that made from red blende, and is very much worse than that made from calamine. So much for statements of results as to profits. Now for the 10,000*l.* they say is required. A shed 60 ft. long, 45 ft. wide, will hold a calciner and two furnaces, and the whole will not cost one-tenth of that amount, and I venture to predict will be ample to try the truth of the directors' statements; but, above all things, let the shareholders insist that all their ore is offered by tender, as before, reserving to themselves the right of taking half at the price the lot brings, as a precaution that a good mine is not made to stand the loss on a bad smelting-works, or, if the directors wish it, *vice versa*. This is already done at the Mona Mine, and is a very effectual check on both concerns, and also a very great safeguard against the schemes of amateur metallurgists.

I will merely add that I am not in any way interested in any kind of zinc-works anywhere, and have merely sent you these remarks so that a body of men may not be led blindfold into what may prove a man-trap, as I am well aware there is no trade that has furnished such an ample supply of quacks, and, at the same time, such an amount of loss to the geese who have gone into it. JACK.

CROWAN MINING DISTRICT—No. VI.

SIR,—More than six months have elapsed since I noticed these mines, six months of unusual depression in the mining world, and though doubtless this has been felt in some respects here, as elsewhere, yet no mine has been actually suspended. So far from this, indeed, a most extraordinary activity has prevailed in many mines, and a vast amount of machinery has been erected. When I last passed through the OLD BINNER DOWNS and CRENVER MINES, at the latter mine, near what was during the last working (about 40 years ago) the account-house, I saw a small wooden shed, which shed was the pay office of a few men engaged in clearing the adit, &c. To-day I have again walked through it, and scarcely recognise the spot. The naked and rugged burrows, which extended for nearly a mile in length, are now almost hid beneath engine-houses, saw-mills, workshops, yards, &c., whilst over that part partially visible are scattered vast quantities of the largest timber, immense boilers, and massive pieces of machinery, whose utility can scarcely even be guessed at by a stranger, confused by the busy din of the artificers in iron, whose incessant tap tap resounds through the works; one, indeed, can scarcely realise the extent of the wonderful metamorphosis which a few months has sufficed to produce.

There is a somewhat romantic story connected with the early history of these mines, which was related to me by the late Capt. Lean, of Oatfield, about fifteen years since. During a meeting of the adventurers in the first working, at a time when the lode was looking very poor, and the propriety of "knocking the bal" was being seriously discussed, one of the agents, confident of ultimate success, said, "Well, I've one cow more left at home, and I don't mind selling that to give the lode a further trial." This set them in heart, and another call was decided on. The proceeds of this enabled them to reach the copper, and perhaps but for the captain's "last cow" this important and valuable deposit might have remained undiscovered to the present day. Thus, this fortunate cow assisted in the discovery of the most productive copper lode ever worked in the county, and which gave employment to hundreds of miners for many years, during which time immense quantities of copper ore were sold, realising considerably over 1,000,000*l.*

It has often been asserted that money spent in re-opening a deep mine might be more advantageously employed in working virgin ground; however this may be supposed to hold good as a rule, in this case there seems such a coincidence of favourable features that the almost certain prospects amply warrant a great outlay, as there can be little doubt but that large reserves of tin will be found in the present bottoms, and opened up by sinking deeper levels. Analogy completely confirms this view, as in the Camborne and Illogan district, of which these mines may be considered the western extension, under all the rich deposits of copper a gradual change from copper to tin has been invariably found to take place. These mines present a similar and gradual change, and the agents and miners of the locality seem to have just ground for their sanguine expectations of the great success of the Crenver Mines. It is necessary to remember the vast importance to the neighbourhood and the adjacent mines of the re-opening of such an extensive run of ground; the moral effect is already manifest, many mines before languid having plucked up courage to erect machinery and work effectually the large and promising veins which they possess.

Let us, however, look at the results should the Crenver and Abraham Mines prove to be a great success. The district would at once be full of new mines, and more ground would thus be worked than could have been developed by the 100,000*l.* which is believed to be ample to place the Crenver Mines in the Dividend List. The indirect results of opening a deep mine may, therefore, often prove more more beneficial to a district than the direct application of the same amount of capital to virgin ground.

In the present depressed state of the tin market, caused possibly by the supply being in excess of the demand, copper mines are unquestionably in greater favour with the mining public, and a large amount of capital will doubtless be invested in them during the present year. In the earlier part of the present century Camborne and Gwennap produced the great bulk of copper ore raised in the county, and probably no portion of ground of the same extent returned such immense quantities of that metal. Now, however, that these mines are deep, and the copper deposits are giving place to tin, it behoves Cornishmen to search for another district to supply the deficiency. This district should be Crowan, and I unhesitatingly affirm—and am supported in this belief by the expressed opinion of high practical authorities—that this will be by far the best copper-producing district in Cornwall, when the poor channel of ground in the bottom of the mines is sunk through. The neighbourhood has been lying idle so long that its immense capabilities are almost unknown to the public. This explains the cause of its having been so strangely neglected.

It may not be amiss just at the present moment, when the Crenver Mines are exciting so much interest, to briefly notice what the mines in the immediate locality have done, and it should be stated that this will not convey the full extent of their value, as copper was then selling at a much lower standard, and mining appliances were in a somewhat primitive state. Here, then, is a list, confessedly imperfect, but the best I have been able to compile, of the profits returned by the respective mines, with the depths to which they have been worked:—

	Profit.	Depth.
East Treasury, first working	£90,000	90 fms.
" second working	50,000	
Husl Crowder	73,000	—
West Treasury	6,000	110 "
Husl Sarah	85,000	50 "
Binner Downs	80,000	160 "
Carzise	20,000	80 "
Husl Mary	12,000	60 "
Husl Mount	50,000	40 "
Godolphin	116,000	100 "
Husl Julia	200,000	130 "
Husl Strawberry	120,000	86 "
Keskeys	Paid cost	—
Husl Janey	30,000	50 "
North Binner Downs	25,000	90 "

The amount against Binner Downs was returned above the 40 fm. level; since then the mine has been worked to the 160, and is now about to be reworked. Some mines not mentioned have made a profit, and one or two have sustained a loss. This is conclusive evidence of the productive character of the district, as it will be seen that but few mines have failed to yield a profit at shallow depths; and it seems inexplicable that such strong and well-defined lodes (than which better do not exist in the county) should have been allowed to remain with such a shallow exploration. But it has, unfortunately, been the custom in Crowan and Gwinear for the adventurers, who were at that time nearly all resident in the immediate vicinity, to follow the course of ore discovered and give up immediately it was worked out. So much has this rule been acted on, that although no district has been so generally worked, all the lodes being clearly traceable across the fields by the heaps of mine debris, yet the depth has seldom exceeded 60 fms. This will be easily perceived by an inspection of my mineral map of these parishes.

Should the Crenver Mines prove successful there will, of course, be a flood of capital poured into the district—suddenly discovered to be a valuable mining field—and although the knowing ones are sceptical, and with just reason, of the mushroom mines which spring up with startling rapidity around any valuable discovery, yet in this case I believe the result will not only amply justify the outlay, but will be the means of opening up many splendid copper lodes.

No district can be in a more favourable condition for reworking; most, if not nearly all, the lodes are discovered and opened up to a good depth, while adits exist in every mine, and in most good shafts reach to a depth of from 40 to 80 fms. under adit. The geological features are unexceptionable; the whole district is composed of blue killas of the most favourable description, traversed by many large elvan courses, which are a continuation of the Camborne elvans. The disturbances are numerous, and some of great extent, the Huel Vor flookan heaving the lodes near Godolphin about 75 fms., and also displaces an elvan course about the same distance. Cross-courses are also plentiful, and often contain silver; that of Huel Herland produced 3000*l.* worth. In a future letter I shall give some further particulars.—TYRO. BRENTON SYMONS.

PLURALITY OF AGENCIES.

SIR,—There are worse evils attending the management of mines than plurality of agencies, evils that the limited area of the Isle of Man prevent Capt. Rowe from practising, even if he were so disposed; but which in Cornwall—and I shall refer to them presently—are becoming of very serious consequence to the shareholders in certain mines. If, in calling attention to Great Laxey and its management, a shareholder, who writes professedly from Liverpool, in your last Journal, means to caution Captain Rowe against lending his name to the many ephemeral schemes starting up around Great Laxey, I cordially agree with him, though I believe the caution is unnecessary. Captain Rowe has been manager of Great Laxey for, I believe, more than 20 years, and has brought the mine to its present proud position. He has been manager of Great North Laxey for seven years, and from the first has held a very large interest in it, and his present holding in the new company is one-tenth of the mine. He has, in a manner, pledged his reputation that the rich lode of Great Laxey is the North Laxey lode. He supports his opinion by the interest he holds, though, by continuing his holding, he excited the enmity of persons (probably not unknown to "A Shareholder"), even at one time to "threatening" his position at Great Laxey Mine. When the North Laxey Company (Limited) had spent all their capital, raised all the money they could by preference shares, and got into debt besides, they had no alternative but to abandon the mine altogether, or to wind-up the company under the Act, and to form a new one, with a capital sufficient to bring it into a profitable state. There were parties connected with Great Laxey Mining Company who thought that members of the old company could not be found to re-purchase the property, and raise capital in hand enough to work it to success. They had, therefore, laid their plans to purchase it, and met with the most grievous disappointment when they found that the whole mine was purchased by members of the old company, who, under Captain Rowe's management and advice, had spent near 20,000*l.* upon it. I am more particular in mentioning all this, because many persons with whom I have conversed upon the subject have been prejudiced against Great North Laxey by remarks made to them in a certain quarter, where the grapes are very sour, and the letter of "A Shareholder" shows plainly enough an infusion of the juice. It has been said, also, that to issue shares at 3*l.* each, with 10s. only paid, is to make a large profit, and so it would be for *a new company*; but not so for the majority of shareholders in the present company, who have taken the risks of the mine, and a great expenditure, for *seven years*, and have now a property which they are led to believe, from the best practical opinion, will ere long rival its great neighbour. The remark was once made to Capt. Rowe that 3*l.* was a great profit upon 10s. (the speaker not knowing of the circumstances of the old company), and his answer was, that those who purchased at 3*l.* would make a larger profit than those who sold at that price, even if they had only cost them 10s.; and having been a shareholder in Great North Laxey when it started, seven years ago, and also when the old company was broken up, and retaining a large interest in the new, I am glad of this opportunity of expressing my entire confidence in Capt. Rowe, and in the splendid prospects of Great, and Great North Laxey, under his management.

I would now, if I have not trespassed too far upon your space already, refer to one of those evils connected with mine management which is greater, in my opinion, than a "plurality of agencies." I allude to the constant habit of our best agents spending the chief part of their time in inspecting mines for other people, and totally neglecting those they are appointed to manage. Many shareholders rest content, under the feeling that their property is under a first-rate manager; and so it may be nominally; but when a man undertakes the agency of seven or eight mines, and then earns 500*l.* or 1000*l.* a year travelling about inspecting and reporting, not only does he neglect his own duty, but the under-agents get dissatisfied, and neglect theirs. And to such an extent is this evil working at the present time in some mines, that without a change of management, it would be better for the shareholders that the mines should stop. VIGIL.

Meetings of Public Companies.

ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Monday,—Mr. BALSTER in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts for the four months ending with costs for Dec. was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 691	19	9
Copper ore sold	557	14	7
Tin sold	7698	12	10
Arsenic (estimated)	30	0	0
Sundry credits	215	6	11 = £9193 14 1
September mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	£2050	4	6
October ditto	2291	15	11
November ditto	2277	15	2
December ditto	2111	11	0 = 8731 6 7
Leaving credit balance			£ 462 7 6

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

March 17.—Oppie's engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 1 ft. below the 184; for the last 2 ft. the ground has become much better for sinking, producing some very rich work for tin, worth for the length of shaft 20*l.* per fm., and letting out a large quantity of hot water, which we have always found to be a sure indication of a good lode of tin very near; this has induced us to sink a little deeper before we drive our levels, and which we think will also be under the influence of the slide, which has so retarded our past sinking. In the 184, east of this shaft, the ground is hard and the lode poor. In the 174, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.; we have commenced at this level to cross-cut south of Oppie's shaft to intersect Field's lode, which is 20 fms. from this place, and produced large quantities of good copper ore about the 114 and 124. In the 144, east of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and producing a little tin, with a very kindly appearance.—Billing's Shaft: We are preparing as fast as possible to fix the flat-rods in the 164, from Oppie's, to sink this shaft below the 184, and hope to be complete for sinking by the end of this month. In the 184, west of this shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 25*l.* per fm. In the 174, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the 154, west of shaft, we have had poor ground for the last 15 fms. driving, but the lode is large, and there is a run of tin ground gone down further west. Our stopes in this part of the mine, between Oppie's and Billing's shaft, are very much reduced in value since our last meeting, the lode having come in contact with the same slide as we have in Oppie's shaft, but our stopes east of Oppie's and west of Billing's are producing about their usual quantity of tin.—Trussell's Shaft: In the 134, west of shaft, the men are cross-cutting south to come under the winze from the level above, which was sunk on the south part of the lode, and when we have effected this communication we intend driving the 134, where the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm., and stope the ground east of winze. In the 124, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 124, west of shaft, on Trevivian's copper lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore, in very soft ground for driving; this lode has produced very large quantities of ore in the levels above.—Trevivian's Shaft: In the 104, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below this level is worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 97 cross-cut, north of Harris's, we have intersected some small branches, producing a little tin, but not to value; we purpose driving about 6 ft. further. Our four stopes, at Trussall's and Trevivian's, continue to look very well.—Richards's Shaft: In the 140, west of this shaft, we have driven through 8 fms. of good ore ground, producing 2½ tons per fm., and the present end is of the same value. The stope in the back of this level is worth 2½ tons per fm. In the 153, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore; we deem it advisable to drive this level to come under the ore ground in the 140, which is 25 fms. further west. The 153, west of shaft, on the tin lode, is producing a little tin, but not to value.—East Wheal Maid: In the 20, west of Williams's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing a little copper and tin, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 10, west of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. Since the last general meeting we have sunk and driven through at the different levels 136 fms. 4 ft. 7 in., principally in hard ground, put in a new balance-bob at Oppie's 70, improved our dressing machinery at the burning-house floors, took out and repaired the stamps boiler, and put in underground and at surface a very considerable length of tramroad. We calculate from our present prospects that our next sale of copper ore will be fully equal to our last, but without an improvement, which we anticipate having under the slide in Oppie's shaft, our returns of tin for the next four months will not be quite equal to the past four months, and with the present price of tin we cannot see that we can effectually carry out our tutwork operations without making a small loss.—J. COCK, J. GILBERT, C. OATES, W. BOUNDY.

The CHAIRMAN said that the last parcel of tin realised only 48*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton, which as compared with the price 12 months since, was a difference of 14*l.* 5s. per ton.

Mr. E. COOKE said that would show the impropriety of having stocked the tin to wait for a better price.——The CHAIRMAN was not aware that tin had been stocked.

Mr. E. COOKE had understood there had been 100 tons stocked.——The CHAIRMAN was quite aware what influence had been brought to bear to cause this enquiry to be made; but he (the Chairman) wished the shareholders to know that he had succeeded in getting for the tin 53*l.* per ton, when Mr. George Williams would not give more than 51*l.* per ton. None of the parcel was sold under 52*l.* 10s. per ton.

Mr. MITCHELL said that Mr. Cooke referred to the tin stocked in January and December, by which a loss had resulted to the company of between 200*l.* and 300*l.*

The CHAIRMAN begged most distinctly to contradict that statement.

Mr. MITCHELL said he had obtained his figures from the books of the mine. The fact was, the tin which should have been sold in Nov. and Dec. was sold in Jan. and Feb., thus resulting in a loss to the company.——The CHAIRMAN denied the statement.

Mr. MITCHELL said what he complained of most was that Mr. Balster should take upon himself to act without consulting his brother-committeemen.

The CHAIRMAN said that whatever he had done had been with the consent of his co-committeemen; and more than that, by all that he had done the company had been a gainer. He might mention that there was no competition for tin, and until he took the matter up they were not receiving by 5*l.* 8s. per ton what other mines received.——Mr. MITCHELL said that arose from the fact that it cost more to clean than from other mines.

Mr. MITCHELL urged the desirability of extending tutwork operations at the western part.——The CHAIRMAN said the cost-sheets would show that there were ample tutwork operations carried on already; and as far as he was concerned he would never consent to spend one penny upon the western ground, or Wheal Goriand. It was a very deep mine, and would cost 20,000*l.* to fork.——Mr. MITCHELL said it would not cost half that amount.——The CHAIRMAN said a claim had been made for water charges by Mr. Williams, who was one of the lords, but by the terms of all the leases that claim, be considered, could not be legally enforced.——Mr. MITCHELL thought the best way was not to agitate that question.

The report was then ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.——Upon the proposition of Mr. COOKE, seconded by Mr. WHITE, a resolution was passed to the effect that it was the opinion of the meeting that, in the present depressed state of the tin market, the lords should be solicited to forego the dues for a time. It was also resolved that the committee should use their discretion in the purchase of materials by tender or otherwise.

Mr. MITCHELL considered that the duties of the committee should be divided, and that the practical part should be conducted by the local committee, and that they should be consulted as to the ordering of the materials. The proper person to select the materials was the manager—either they had confidence in him or not.—Mr. WHITE did not consider it a question of confidence, the question was as to the policy of putting too much power in the hands of one man.

Messrs. E. B Brown and E. Hunt were added to the committee of management.

Mr. MITCHELL proposed that another Cornish shareholder should be appointed on the committee, and nominated Mr. Lanyon, of Kennal Vale. The proposition was lost.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,

Mr. GEORGE NOAKES (managing director) in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The report of the committee of management was read, as follows:—

Since the last general meeting the committee have to report some alterations in the value of the levels—changes such as from time to time may be expected, but the general prospects of the mine are satisfactory. The excavations in length and depth on this great course of ore continue to be highly productive. The lode in Ivey's shaft holds down rich in depth, and strengthens confidence in the permanency of large and valuable returns to the adventurers. Variations of improvement and decline have characterised the lode in some levels, whilst the operations have been attended with incidents of interest to the miner. In the 162, east of Ivey's shaft, a hard capel intervened and diminished the lode in size and value, but there is every indication of its recovery. In the 162, west of Metal, a large floor of spar came in the end, which disordered and split the lode; the spar is worn out, and the two branches going west are nearing each other, with the prospect of a speedy junction. In sinking the winze below the 147, east of Ivey's shaft, to hole it to the 157 end, it was found that the slide intersecting the lode had divided it into two parts, standing about 10 ft. from each other; this was proved by the bottom of the winze coming down on the south part in good tin ground, while the 157 end came on in the north part also in good tin ground. The winze has been holed by a cross-cut to the 157, and gives good ventilation; this double lode appears to run through the mine near the slide, which, with the extraordinary ramification of branches and cross-courses, results in rich deposits as the lode becomes regular and resumes its junction; the tendency of the lode in depth seems to indicate large deposits similar to the Old Wheal Vor main lode, and in length the run of tin ground in Wheal Metal begins to rival that of the Old Wheal Vor Mine. Cheering and satisfactory as the prospects have been for the last three years, the committee believe that indications give every assurance of its continuance in the deeper levels.

The committee regret that they are unable to report progress in the sinking of Edward's shaft, but in order that there should be no further interruption to this important work, flat-rods are in course of preparation to be attached to Old Metal whim to hold the water in fork, and to push down the shaft with all possible speed. The improvement in the ends driving west from Ivey's shaft cheers the strong hope of the committee in the successful development of this virgin ground. The following statement taken from actual returns to the end of February, including those given at the last general meeting, incontestably proves that the mine maintains its rich produce:—Ivey's shaft has been sunk 34 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 17*8l.* per fm. The 147, west of Ivey's, has been driven 27 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 31*l.* per fathom. The 147, east of Ivey's, has been driven 32 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 15*9l.* per fm. The 157, west of Ivey's, has been driven 23 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 32*l.* per fm. The 157, east of Ivey's, has been driven 21 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 13*l.* per fm. The 162, west of Ivey's, has been driven 5¼ fms. through ore ground of the average value of 160*l.* per fm. The 162, east of Ivey's, has been driven 5½ fms. through ore ground of the average value of 184*l.* per fm. The 162, west of Metal shaft, has been driven 60 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 71*l.* per fm. The 162, east of Metal, has been driven 34 fathoms through ore ground of the average value of 52*l.* per fathom. The 174, west of Metal, has been driven 40 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 37*l.* 10s. per fm. The 174, east of Metal, has been driven 39 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 97*l.* 10s. per fm. The 184, west of Metal, has been driven 18½ fms. through ore ground of the average value of 40*l.* 10s. per fm. The 184, east of Metal, has been driven 17 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 13*l.* per fm. The 174 winze, east of Metal, has been sunk 6 fathoms through ore ground of the average value of 106*l.* per fm. The winze below the 147, east of Ivey's, has been sunk 8 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 168*l.* per fathom. The rise above the 174, east of Metal, has been put up 5¼ fms. through ore ground of the average value of 68*l.* per fm. The rise above the 162, east of Metal, has been put up 10 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 61*l.* per fathom; thus showing a total of 386 fms. of ore ground passed through of the average value of 86*l.* per fm. This statement of tutwork driven through ore ground, of which the greater part yet stands entire, will doubtless be interesting to the adventurers, for it shows an extent and an average value of tin ground opened out that is probably unsurpassed by any mine in Cornwall; and if, happily, the market value of tin ranged at former rates, the shareholders would now receive ample returns for their large outlay, but, so long as merchants' stocks accumulate beyond the demand for consumption, little hope can be entertained of an amelioration, and although this be an evil that must eventually cure itself, yet while these circumstances exist, to preserve the mine from being unduly forced, the committee would advise the shareholders to be content with such returns as shall be commensurate with the maintenance of permanency. At the same time the committee have the satisfaction to state their belief that, from the condition of the mine and the quality of the mineral, good dividends will be returned, even should the price of tin fall considerably below its present depressed value, a statement that should assure confidence, and give satisfaction to the shareholders.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

March 20.—Ivey's shaft is sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. below the 162; the lode is still large, and worth 40*0l.* per fm. The cutting of the plat to the east of the shaft is finished; the lode in the bottom of the plat is worth 40*0l.* per fm. for the length of the plat, 12 ft. In the 162 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fm.; in this end we have had a hard capel to the north, which has apparently been the cause of the lode being so small; we have had it cut through, and find it is wearing out going east, and, therefore, hope the lode will soon improve, and resume its former productiveness. In the 162 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, letting out much water, and worth 60*l.* per fm. In the 157 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. In the 157 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 30*l.* per fm. In the 147 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. We have four stopes in this part of the mine, worth on an average 40*l.* per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 147 east is holed to the 157, and good ventilation effected. In the 147, east end, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 60*l.* per fm. Metal shaft is sunk 4 fms. 4 ft. below the 184. The 184 west is suspended, and the men put to rise behind the end; the lode in the rise is 3 ft. wide, worth 70*l.* per fm. In the 184 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 30*l.* per fm. In the 174 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 40*l.* per fm. In the 174 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 162 west the lode is worth 15*l.* per fm.; there are still two branches in this end, which are about 4 ft. apart; we are driving on the north part, which has hitherto appeared to be the principal, but we shall not lose sight of the south part; we expect both branches will meet in going west. The winze sinking below this level is resumed; the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fm. The rise above this level is suspended, being high enough to meet the 157 from Ivey's, but not yet communicated. In the 162 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. The rise in the back of the 174 east, against this end, is up 6 fms., and worth 30*l.* per fm. We have in this part of the mines four stopes, worth on an average 40*l.* per fm. The lode in the 100, west of Ivey's, is 4 ft. wide, and letting out much water, a very strong lode. We are making preparations to attach flat-rods to Old Wheal Vor engine, to work a lift in Edward's shaft, which shall be completed as early as possible, and the shaft resumed sinking. The machinery throughout the mine is in good working order, and working well.—T. JULIAN, F. FRANCIS, S. HARRIS.

Since the above report, the following has been received:—

March 21.—Capt. Francis has been through the mine to-day, and reports no change in any of our bargains noticed in our report yesterday, but in the 184 fm. level end, east of Metal, which has very much improved.—THOMAS JULIAN.

The CHAIRMAN said that, although there had been changes in some parts of the mine, the general prospects were exceedingly good; and, but for one feature in this day's history—the depressed price of tin—they might rejoice in their good fortune, and he (the Chairman) should address them with unmingled satisfaction. Individually, they might be happy, if their pockets resembled their mine, for it had an abundance of *tin*. Their ship, so to speak, was well freighted, but their sails were now unfurled to an adverse wind; the commercial tide had set in dead against them, and when they got their cargo into port to unlade it at the smelters' haven, for the process of transmutation, these blankets—wet ones if you will—no longer collected the accustomed amount of gold: too much, unfortunately, run to waste. Their tin ores (he said) continued to be as rich and brilliant as ever; but the smelters now taught them that "all is not gold that glitters." He thought, under those circumstances—and he had reflected upon the subject a great deal—that it would be unwise for them to force their mine while such prices ruled as those they now realised for their tin; he felt that they should rather wait until the market turned in their favour, until a more prosperous current set in, when they would be able to realise more gold for their tin. As stated in the report of the committee, some parts of the mine had since the last meeting alternated in value, but he need hardly say that from time to time they must expect changes—the main point for them to consider was whether the present indications and prospects of the mine warranted them in saying that they still possessed a great mine, and that its future was such as to give the shareholders encouragement, confidence, and assurance. He was free to admit that some disappointment had been experienced from the disordering of the lode between Ivey's and Metal shafts. It would be recollected that they had an extraordinary run of tin ground east of Metal and west of Ivey's, for upwards of 100 fms., and at the last meeting they were in hopes that it would prove to be continuous for the entire distance, but unfortunately a floor of spar came in which split the lode into two branches. He was, however, glad to say that those branches were now turning towards each other, and that it was quite possible they might have a good piece of ground there, for in the very centre there was a first-rate lode—the winze was exceedingly rich, and the rise had been exceedingly good. The bottom of the winze below the 147 had gone down on good tin ground, but did not hole to the 157 end; this end was found parallel to it, standing some feet north, and also in good tin ground. The slide had divided the lode, but each part was productive. It had always been found that wherever this intervention took place it was permeated with tin, and produced good stamping work. In the west, towards Edward's shaft, some considerable improvement had taken place, but the great feature was that the lode at Ivey's shaft was still strong, which supported the feeling he entertained—looking at the strength of the lode below the slide at Metal shaft, and the lode being stronger at Ivey's shaft—that it gave great promise for the western ground. Although the present aggregate value of the different points of operation did not come up to what it was at the last meeting, yet the prospects of the mine continued exceedingly good, in addition to which they had very large reserves, sufficient to last them for a very considerable time. Therefore, although there had been some little changes, the committee did not apprehend any great deterioration in the general value of the mine. (Hear, hear). He hoped he was not too gloomy in thus dwelling upon these unimportant variations in the value of the lode, because personally he did not attach any importance to them, but, following the course he had always adopted, he would not shrink from pointing out the disadvantages as well as the advantages resulting from the deve-

lopment of the mine. As far as the committee were concerned, they had the same confidence they ever had, and looked forward to be remunerated not only by a return of their capital, but to receive in addition very good dividends for very many years to come. (Hear, hear). It might be interesting to the shareholders to know that since the last meeting 76 fms. of ground had been sunk, the average cost of which had been 11*l*. 12s. per fathom; and another fact of much greater importance was that more than two-thirds of their raisings for the past quarter had been obtained from driving and sinking—(hear, hear)—which he thought was a very assuring feature that their mine had not fallen off, the more especially when they recollected that the average value of the ore was greater than that of the previous quarter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PETER WATSON thought it would be satisfactory to the shareholders if they were informed the actual quantity of tin obtained from driving and sinking, and that from stoping.——The CHAIRMAN said that of the 256 tons raised, 172 had been obtained from sinking and driving, 62 from stoping, 19 from cutting plat, and 2 from tribute.

Mr. BATTERS said that showed the mine was being fairly worked.——The CHAIRMAN further mentioned that for the past few months of the year they had been working the 80-inch cylinder-engine instead of the 60-inch, and the result was that less coal was consumed. He then read the supplemental account, made up to the day of meeting, which was as follows:—

The audited cash account to Jan. 31 last showed a balance in hand of				£2924	1 3
Since which date there has been received—					
Tin sale, Feb. 14	3999	14	2		
„ March 16	4209	2	4		
Sundries from the mines	1	8	10 =	£11,134	6 7
And paid—January cost	£2443	1	10		
Travelling expenses of deputation to the mines	18	6	6		
Sundries, postage, &c.	9	18	3 =	£ 2,471	6 7
Balance (cash and bills)				£ 8,663	0 0
The actual account stands this day as follows:—					
Balance in hand, as above				£ 8,663	0 0
From which deduct—February cost	£1906	6	5		
Sundry accounts, salaries, &c.	158	6	0 =	£ 2,164	12 5
Balance in favour this day				£ 6,498	7 7

The CHAIRMAN said that out of that balance the committee recommended a dividend of 15s. per share, after the payment of which there would be an increased balance of some few pounds to be carried forward, as compared with the amount at the last meeting. There was some little question at the last meeting as to whether the committee were warranted in recommending a dividend of 15s. per share, because it somewhat reduced the surplus balance, but in the present account a 15s. dividend had been actually earned.

Mr. J. PETHERICK enquired whether the monthly expenditure had been greater than hitherto?——The CHAIRMAN said the costs had been heavier. In the last cost-sheet there were extra charges for a whim-engine, shears, and winter coal; and in the cost-sheet before that there were several extra charges. Of course, they endeavoured to work with the utmost possible economy: they hoped to continue to preserve a sound financial position, and that the shareholders would always support them in keeping a good surplus balance in hand.

Mr. WARBURTON enquired the amount carried forward at the last meeting, after the payment of the dividend?——The CHAIRMAN said the amount carried forward at the last meeting, after the payment of the dividend, was 2050*l*.; but upon the present occasion the amount carried forward was 2067*l*.

Mr. T. C. MUNDEY said that since the last meeting there had been a change in the management of the mine. He wished to ask if the present manager meet the views of the committee?——The CHAIRMAN said, so far as the committee could see, they had every reason to be extremely satisfied with Capt. Julian—at any rate, he was reflective, and very careful, and he (the Chairman) had known him for some years as a man of great practical experience, and the committee had the greatest confidence in his general character and conduct, as to his sobriety, steadiness, honesty, and his efficiency as a miner.——Mr. MUNDEY suggested that in future a note should be appended to the audited accounts sent out prior to the meeting, calling the attention of the shareholders to the fact that a supplemental account would be submitted at the meeting, upon which the question of the amount of dividend would depend.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was not the first time the attention of the committee had been called to this circumstance. Those who were in the habit of attending the meeting knew that a supplemental account made up to the day of meeting was always submitted, and that the statement sent out previous to the meeting was merely the audited cash account. As long as they had regularly audited accounts they could not be brought up closer, but at the same time he thought Mr. Mundey's suggestion would meet the objection.——Mr. PETER WATSON thought the better plan would be to sell the tin a week or ten days beforehand, and include the sale in the accounts.

The CHAIRMAN said the question would be considered, but he thought, at any rate for the present, that the end would be answered by appending a note to the audited accounts, for it was impossible to say what amount of dividend would be paid until the tin had been realised. If they could possibly organise their arrangements so as to include the last tin sale in the accounts it would be done.

The reports of the committee and agents were ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A resolution was passed declaring a dividend of 15s. per share.

Upon the proposition of Mr. PETHERICK, seconded by Mr. PETER WATSON, the committee of management were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. JENNINGS had much pleasure in proposing the re-appointment of Mr. G. Noakes as managing director and Chairman of the company, at a salary of 300*l*. per annum. He knew that all the shareholders would agree with him that their excellent and worthy Chairman was most inadequately remunerated for the efficient services rendered; and all he could say was, when the proper time arrived, he should propose an increase of remuneration.——Mr. BATTERS seconded the proposition, which was put, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the shareholders for this renewed mark of their confidence. He need hardly say that, after having occupied that chair for a number of years, it afforded him, meeting after meeting, inexpressible satisfaction to receive the renewed testimony of his co-proprietors, as it afforded every feeling of assurance that they were satisfied with the way in which he fulfilled his duties. (Hear, hear.) He felt much obliged to the hon. proprietor who had alluded to an increase of remuneration, but, at the same time, he (the Chairman) had a much greater interest for the shareholders of the mine at large than any of a personal character. He again thanked the meeting for the vote just now so unanimously accorded.

Mr. W. Moates was re-appointed auditor. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday, Mr. FOORD in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed that after paying February cost there was a balance in favour of the mine of 2538*l*.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

March 21.—Agreeably with your request, I beg to hand you a report of this mine, which includes all the lodes of Old Wheal Vor, in addition to those of the celebrated Wheal Metal, which is at present yielding more tin than any mine in England. The stratification, as also the tin hitherto met with in the shaft, are in every respect similar in their characteristics to those of our rich neighbour Great Wheal Vor. Since the general meeting, Dec. 20, the engine-shaft has been sunk 4 fms. 5 ft. through a strong lode, which yields occasionally stones of tin. The cistern-plat has been cut, and the dividing, casing, &c., completed to this point, 2 fms. below the 80. The lift will be fixed from the 70 to the 80, and all necessary work effected in three days from this date. The sinking will then be resumed by twelve men, with all possible dispatch. We hope to reach the 90 in three months. The 70 west is driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 3 in. through a large lode, in which stones of tin are also frequently met with; this end is, however, at present suspended.—Smith's Lode: The 60 east is driven 11 fms. through a kindly lode, averaging 5 ft. wide, containing mundic, blende, peach, soft spar, and a little tin, with water very freely issuing from every part of the end, which I consider a good indication. At the intersection of this lode the engine was working five strokes per minute; the water gradually increasing as we open on the lode, and at present we are working nine strokes per minute. The 60 west is driven 7 fms. 5 ft. through a lode which averages 18 in. wide, composed of blende, spar, killas, peach, and prian, with stones of tin; this end is also suspended. In case the water should increase in the 60, I should deem it indispensable to place a dam in the 60 cross-cut. Our engine and pitwork continue to work well. The cost for the next three months, with the exception of the new drawing-lift, will not exceed that of the preceding three months. I still advise sinking of the engine-shaft with the utmost expedition, as from the nature of these lodes and branches, which, if the underlie continues as at present, will unite about the 100, I have no hesitation in saying that this mine will stand second to none in Cornwall.—JAMES POLLARD.

The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in proposing that the report should be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts should be passed and allowed. The report so fully detailed the various points of operation, and so amply referred to their respective prospects, that he would content himself by referring to the fact that, although the mine possessed several important prospective features—not the least of which was the proving of Wheal Metal lode, which was producing such highly productive results in Great Wheal Vor—yet that the present great object was to reach the junction of the two lodes, which, according to the opinion of practical authorities, would be found at a depth of something like 100 fms. The attainment of that point could not but be regarded as of the utmost importance and interest, and that for a twofold reason; for in the first place, at and about junctions large deposits of ore were almost invariably found; and in the next place, the two lodes that would conjoin the old Wheal Vor main lode (which had yielded over two millions worth of tin) and Smith's lodes were of such a character as to strongly fortify the assumption that the most satisfactory results would there be realised.

Mr. PETER WATSON (pointing out the different operations at the mine by means of a section) referred to the fact that in Sithney Wheal Metal, close up to East Wheal Vor boundary, the famed Wheal Metal lode had been found at about 10 to 12 fathoms from the surface, said to be worth 12*l*. per fathom. There was no doubt that Sithney Wheal Metal adventurers would follow that lode in depth, and thus prove its value for the benefit of the East Wheal Vor adventurers. Although, as the Chairman had said, that could not be considered the primary object of the enterprise, yet he thought all the shareholders would fully agree with him that it was a point of no mean importance. He need hardly say that he had been intimately associated with several mines in that district (especially Great Wheal Vor) for many years, and during that time had closely studied its mineralogical characteristics, and finding that whenever two lodes came together—and he was now especially referring to Great Wheal Vor—large deposits of ore were almost invariably found. It was for this reason that he looked forward most confidently to the achievement of most important results at and about the junction of those two great lodes. In East Wheal Vor a large amount of capital had been expended in providing the property with an effective plant and machinery, and in the partial development of the mine, and all the future expenditure would be for the further development of the mine, to meet which expenditure there was in hand, it was estimated, a sufficient balance to carry the shaft down to the point of junction.

Mr. JEFFRY asked if the prospects improved as the shaft was deepened?——Mr. PETER WATSON said if shareholders would but attentively read the reports from the mine (which always appeared in the *Mining Journal*), they would find that as the depth was increased the indications materially improved.

Mr. JEFFRY mentioned that he had recently had the mine inspected by a mining engineer of eminence, whose name he was not at liberty to mention, but he might state that the report furnished was of a most favourable character.

The CHAIRMAN, replying to a question, stated that it was thought it would take from nine to twelve months to reach the junction.

Mr. E. COOKE regretted that the report had not referred to the lode in the eastern part of the mine, which had always been considered a most important point; and its importance had recently been materially increased by the cutting of the Wheal Metal lode in the Sithney Wheal Metal sett, close to East Wheal Vor boundary. The same lode, it was to be remembered, had been opened upon in the eastern part of East Wheal Vor. It was quite probable that if they agreed to put up a small engine at that point they would at once sink upon a productive lode.

The CHAIRMAN, replying to a question, stated that the costs, as compared with what they were six months since, had been reduced about one-half, the present costs amounting to about 250*l*. per month.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. Messrs. Foord, Guaterriez, King, and Teesdale were appointed the committee of management.

Upon the proposition of Mr. EDWARD COOKE, seconded by Mr. JEFFRY, a vote of thanks was passed to the committee for their past services.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday,—Mr. JOSEPH PROCTER in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON read the notice convening the meeting, and explained that it was originally called for March 15, but in consequence of Captain Richards's absence in Scotland he could not inspect the mine previous to the meeting, and the adjournment was decided upon, in order that his report might be presented. The statement of accounts, showing a balance of liabilities over assets of 365*l*. 1s. 4d. (irrespective of ore to be sold this week), and a loss on the three months' working of 1211*l*. 13s. 11d., together with the subjoined report, were then submitted:—

March 12.—Homersham's shaft has been sunk 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 130 fm. level, to the south of the lode, or a total of 13 fms. To complete the lift, 4 ft. 6 in. more will have to be sunk, which will occupy another week; the cutting of plat and driving a 140 fm. level cross-cut will then be got on with, for intersection of the different parts of the lode. The ground at present is easy, and congenial for mineral.—Homersham's Shaft: Soper's cross-cut, at the 130 east, has been extended north 7 fms. 3 ft. 3 in. The last 11 ft. is in the north part of the lode, and as yet no north wall is reached; so far it is composed of prian, capel, quartz, mundic, and a little ore, with gossan of the finest description. The 130 has been driven east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, on the middle part of the lode, 23 fms. 3 ft., the lode averaging 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, prian, quartz, and ore, worth in places 8*l*., 10*l*., 15*l*., 22*l*., and 30*l*. per fathom. In the present end it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l*. per fathom. A rise (Barkell's) has been put up in the back of the 130 east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, and communicated with the 120 above, the lode for the whole height proving a good course of ore, worth 15*l*. per fathom. The 130 east has been driven west of Soper's cross-cut, on the middle part of the lode, 2 fms., the lode proving 4 ft. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, mundic, and a small proportion of copper ore. The 120 has been driven west, and west of Maynard's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the lode, or part thereof carried, 4¼ ft. wide, is composed of gossan, capel, prian, quartz, and iron, and in places grey sulphuret and red oxide of copper. This drivage is suspended, and the men are removed to drive the 77 west. The 77 east has been driven west of Northey's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, 6 fms. 1 ft., and the lode for the first 3 fms. yielded 6*l*. worth of ore per fathom; in the present end, although not yielding much ore, it promises improvement. The 45 east has been extended 9 fms. 1 ft., the lode averaging 4 ft. wide, composed of a mixture of flookan, mundic, peach, and capel, with stones of ore occasionally. Williams's cross-cut, at the 88, west of Hitchin's engine-shaft, has been driven north 6 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., where a branch or cross-course has been met with, on which the drivage is turned. The ground is favourable, and highly charged with mineral. Homersham's shaft having nearly reached a sufficient depth for a 140 fathom level, no time will be lost in completing it, and in cutting plat and extending the 140 east, to come in under the orey ground in the 130 above. The 130, east of Soper's cross-cut, on the middle part of the lode, has proved productive for a considerable length up to and continuing in the present end, and the appearance of the north part of the lode in Soper's cross-cut being of the most promising kind possible, we are encouraged to hope that this mine will yet become one of the best in the neighbourhood.—JAMES RICHARDS, JOHN GOLDSWORTHY.

Capt. GOLDSWORTHY, in reply to a SHAREHOLDER, stated that in the 130 they had still to go under the main body of ore ground. There was not a finer lode in the neighbourhood, though it was not yet profitable; that it was a promising one, and one which no miner would like to leave, was the opinion of every agent who had seen it. In the 120 they had met with the largest quantity of ore in the north part of the lode.

Mr. COOKE enquired where they first cut ore in the 130 fm. level, and remarked that as he noticed it stated in the report that they were nearly low enough for a 140 fm. level, he would like to learn when that level would be commenced, and also what distance they had to drive to reach the ore ground, and the time that would be occupied in the work?—Capt. GOLDSWORTHY said that in the 130 they reached the lode in about 23 fms., and the cost of working the lode was about 5s. in 1*l*. They had no elvan in the 130, which was a freak of nature, for which it was very difficult to account—indeed, no one could account for it. The driving of the 140 fm. level would be commenced in the course of next week, and as they would have about 23 fms. to drive he should think it would take about three months.

Mr. COOKE observed that the true state of the case, then, was that it was a very good speculation, although success had not yet been obtained; he believed it was upon this consideration that Capt. Richards's best friends were very large holders, and continued to be so.——Capt. GOLDSWORTHY: Precisely so.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the meeting had already heard from the statement of accounts that there was a balance of liabilities over assets amounting to 365*l*. 1s. 4d., and this, as well as the cost of working the mine, would have to be provided for; the next question for their consideration would, therefore, be what call they should make.

Mr. COOKE enquired how it was that there was so large an amount of calls in arrear—nearly 300*l*.——Mr. GOMPERS suggested that a resolution should be passed that the shares be forfeited.——Mr. COOKE thought it the best course that could be adopted; the shares were a very good asset, and he thought that if the forfeiture were resolved upon, with the condition that on the payment of the calls within 14 days the shares should be restored, it would be no injustice to the defaulters, and would placed the arrears in the hands of the committee.

Mr. MURCHISON said that it would be necessary for the present meeting to fix a day upon which to hold a meeting for considering the forfeiture, as they could not forfeit until the defaulters had had notice of their intention to do so. He himself thought that upon the notice of the meeting to forfeit being sent out most, if not all, would pay the calls due upon their shares.——Mr. COOKE only wished to see the calls paid, and had no desire whatever that the shares should be forfeited.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what amount of funds it was necessary to provide for by the call?—Mr. MURCHISON said that the balance against them was 365*l*. 1s. 4d., and the three months' expenditure would be about 2250*l*., against this there was estimated 700*l*. for ore to be sold this week, so that about 1900*l*. was required.

Mr. COOKE thought they certainly ought to be able to do without a 10s. call; but as the directors were the largest holders, he presumed it had better be left to them.

It was then proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and carried unanimously, that a call of 10s. per share be made.——The meeting for forfeiture of shares was then fixed for April 24, and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting was held at the offices of the company, Liverpool-street, on Thursday,—Mr. HAYMEN in the chair.

Mr. J. E. DAWSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving its adoption, said that, having addressed the proprietors but three months since, he had little to say upon the present occasion. He might refer to the fact, however, that some mistake appeared to exist in the minds of some shareholders as to the dates given upon the communications forwarded to the shareholders upon the receipt of each mail. They were the dates from the mines, and, therefore, were necessarily dated two or three months before the time they were forwarded to the shareholders. An impression, too, seemed to prevail among some who were largely interested in the company that the adit, which it was stated in the report would be finished between April and June, would be considerably delayed. That, however, was not the case; when he referred to the question at the last meeting he stated that he believed it would be completed between April and June, and he had no reason to doubt that it would be completed by that time. He made this statement to remove any misapprehension that might exist upon that point. As regards the future, he and his co-directors had not lost one jot of their confidence in the enterprise, for they still fully believed that their original anticipations would be more than fully realised. All the points of operation looked most favourable—in fact, as soon as the adit was finished he thought there was every reason to believe they would get the plum which they had so long expected. The other portions of the work, which were not without some interest, were progressing satisfactorily. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. VILLESBOISNET saw by the report that the general meetings would be held but once a year. It was true there was some reference to an interim meeting, but he thought it would be better if it were resolved to hold meetings half-yearly. As regards the financial position of the company, he found by the balance-sheet that there was in hand 4400*l*., but that on the other side the liabilities amounted to 5500*l*.; therefore, no doubt in a few weeks the directors would be in want of funds, and, according to his opinion, the best course to adopt would be to make a call. He should like to know when the bills referred to in the balance-sheet were payable, and when it was probable the next call would be made?

The CHAIRMAN said, with regard to the statement in the report about the general meetings being held annually, he thought the report rather intimated that the board intended to convene an interim meeting. What the board meant was, that by the Articles of Association annual meetings were all that was required, and it would be of no use convening a half-yearly meeting before the company was in a prosperous condition, and able to declare dividends. He believed that, in all probability, at the expiration of six months they would be able to show a profit—that is to say, if Captain Treloar's anticipations with regard to Bawden's Mine were anything like realised; and in that case no call would be required. It would then become a question, too, whether the Articles of Association should be so altered that the meetings should be held half-yearly. As regards the question of calls, they stood in about this position—according to their present liabilities and assets (without reckoning anything from the gold to come forward), they would be able to carry on their operations till June, and whether they made a call then entirely depended upon the results of the adit. They hoped the raisings would be such as to enable them to realise Capt. Treloar's ideas, when, probably, it might be advisable to borrow some small amount (say) 1500*l*. or 2000*l*., which could be done at a small rate of interest, and thus prevent the necessity of making a call; because, if those results were realised, in a very few months the amount borrowed could be paid off out of the profits, and the remainder appropriated to the payment of a dividend. As regards the unpaid calls, the amount due was only 669*l*., and it had not been the wish of the board to press the holders of those shares, so long as the money was not wanted, the more especially as they were paying interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, whereas, if the calls were paid, the company could not be receiving a larger interest than 3½ or 4 per cent. As regards the prospects of the company, he looked for dividends, and to do without further calls, but if it were necessary to make a call, it would be made as conveniently as possible to suit the great bulk of the shareholders.

The report was received and adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that the auditors (Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co.) had, in the most liberal manner, stated that in consequence of the small amount of work incurred in auditing the accounts this time they would not make any charge, but include it in the next annual audit.

Mr. VILLESBOISNET was glad to find that it was the intention of the board to pay back out of the profits any amount that was borrowed upon capital account.

The CHAIRMAN said, whatever the directors did would be for the interest of the company, and whenever they borrowed it would be upon their individual responsibility, because if they did not a much higher interest would have to be paid.—Mr. WYLDE (a director) explained that they could not make a less call than 1s. 3d. per share, which would produce 5000*l*., but it would be useless to call that amount if they only required 1500*l*. to 2000*l*.

Messrs. W. Foster and S. J. Wylde (the retiring directors) were re-elected, and the auditors were re-appointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and secretary terminated the proceedings.

SANTA BARBARA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary general (adjourned) meeting was held at the LAW Association Rooms, Liverpool, on March 17,

Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON in the chair.

Mr. A. W. CHALMERS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving its adoption, thought he could fairly congratulate the shareholders upon the progress which had been made in the undertaking, and which they expected in August last would have taken place. Since then the adit level had been successfully cleared, and had, in a great measure, answered Capt. Bryant's expectations; the only one thing now necessary being to see what quantity of stone can be got from it. According to Capt. Bryant, the "produce upon it was higher than he had seen it at such a horizon," which he (the Chairman) took to mean—at such a depth—"at any other parts of the mine," being equal to 4 offs. per ton. As the proprietors were aware, the proceeds of gold had been steadily progressing since the date of the last meeting. For the third quarter of 1864 their remittance was 1716*l*.; for the fourth quarter of 1864 it was 1528*l*.; but the diminution was accounted for by a breakage in the amalgamating machinery, caused a deficiency of from 300*l*. to 400*l*., which came forward in 1865. The last they had received was 2974*l*. 14s. 4d., and this shows that the production of gold is progressing. It now only remained, as they brought the mine in working order, to get out a sufficient quantity of stone for their purposes. The produce for January was low. It amounted to 600 tons of stone, yielding about 90*l*. They had not quite reached their expenses yet, but Capt. Bryant writes that he "expects during the month of March to raise the amount of produce to 800 or 1000 tons of stone," and when that was done they would be in a position to pay their monthly expenses. Capt. Bryant had been occupied in the thoroughly timbering the mine, so as to render it safe, and he writes "that when that is completed he will be able to raise more stone." At the last meeting a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, which had been so far responded to that there were only 3580 shares in arrear, upon which the amount outstanding was 447*l*. The directors now considered that the time had arrived—the mine being in fair working order—when they could close the capital account, and render the accounts as profit and loss. He hoped that before long the accounts would present a more satisfactory feature than they did at present. Capt. Bryant, in his last advices, stated "that he was erecting No. 3 stamps, or rather was repairing them, they having been in a dilapidated state, and that when they were completed he should proceed to erect No. 4 stamps;" and he also writes that he "has room to erect No. 5 and No. 6 stamps whenever he sees that there is sufficient stone to keep them in work. There will be sufficient water for the whole of them, and when we get them into working order we shall be able to stamp 2200 tons of stone per month. We shall want No. 4 stamps in operation before long." Capt. Bryant has also written to say that he wishes for some further increase of his staff, and in accordance therewith the directors had made arrangements with Mr. Martyn (a brother to one of the directors) to go out to Minas Geraes: this gentlemen had had practical experience as a miner, and was also thoroughly skilled in the management of assaying gold and metals of all kinds, and in every respect perfectly competent to take direction of the mine, in case of the illness or absence of Capt. Bryant. He (the Chairman) was sorry to say that at present Mr. Martyn was suffering from illness, which had delayed his departure, and that it would remain for a month or two undecided whether or not he would fulfil the engagement. Capt. Bryant's engagement terminates at the end of the present month, but the directors had written to him to arrange a re-engagement for three years longer, Capt. Bryant having expressed his willingness to remain. The directors thought they could not do better than to make an arrangement with him, for, under the trying circumstances and the up-hill work with which he had had to contend, no man could have worked more patiently or assiduously for any company than he had done for this. (Hear, hear.) He had never held out any false hopes, and had never despaired of success, or been unduly elated by good appearances when they had been observed. It had been one assiduous and patient working on his part, and he now wrote confidently that he thought they would be able to bring the mine into a satisfactory condition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CARNE seconded the proposition, and in doing so stated that he felt confident that their having a profitable mine was only a question of time. He then read a letter from a gentleman who had recently come home after having been four days upon the mine, and having lived many years in the vicinity, and who some time ago purchased shares. The letter concluded by stating "that looking at the present state of operations at Parl, the steady persevering efforts of the company's able and experienced superintendent, and those working with him, and the preparations making for increasing the stamping power, it ought not to be a matter of doubt that in its proper time, and not very far distant, the Parl Mine would become a very profitable and lasting speculation." That letter (continued Mr. Carne), coming from an independent source, was very satisfactory.

The report was put and carried unanimously.

Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. WATERHOUSE, the retiring directors (Mr. Carne and Mr. Martyn) were unanimously re-elected.

The meeting was made extraordinary, "for the purpose of considering a modification to be made in clause 24 of the Articles of Association, by altering the time for holding the half-yearly ordinary meetings of the company from the months of February and August to those of March and September in each year."

The CHAIRMAN explained that the reason for proposing this alteration was in consequence of the accounts at the mine being made up to Dec. 31, and the board could not get them put in order, with their books audited, and placed in the hands of the shareholders, seven days before the annual meeting.

A resolution was passed making the necessary alterations in the Articles.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has not been very active this week; but on the aggregate a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted. The further advance of the standard for copper ore will, no doubt, give an impetus to more general business.

WHEAL SETONS have changed hands, but without any marked improvement in price.—WEST SETONS are more than ordinarily quiet.—CLIFFORDS have been in better demand, and prices slightly advanced.—WHEAL BASSETS continue in request, and firm at present prices.—WHEAL BULLERS have been in good demand, consequent on a reported improvement at the mine.—EAST BASSETS have improved, and enquired for at advanced prices.—STRAY PARK and COOK'S KITCHEN have been enquired for at minimum rates.—TINCROFTS are slightly better, and a few shares have changed hands.—EAST CARN BREAS have been in good demand, and done at improved figures.—GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been in better request, and appear firmer.—SOUTH CONDURROWS have been largely and freely dealt in at higher prices.—NORTH BASSETS are enquired for at nominal figures.—FRANK MILLS are still enquired for at buyers' prices.—SOUTH DARRENS have been done at fair market quotations.—GREAT LAXEYS continue to be enquired for, and appear firm, though quoted lower.—GREAT NORTH LAXEYS are rather freely dealt in, and many transactions effected.—EAST GRENVILLE and WHEAL GRENVILLE have been largely dealt in, and, notwithstanding some variations, they left off firm.—SOUTH GRENVILLE are in request at nominal figures.

NORTH TRESKERBYS have been in good demand, and continue firm at present prices.—GREAT NORTH DOWNS shares are in active request, and prices advanced.—NORTH CROFTY and NORTH ROSKEAR are dull at present quotations.—NORTH JANES have been freely dealt in at improved rates.—WHEAL ROSE shares are in good request at advanced figures.—HALLENBEAGLES are rather quiet at lower prices.—GREAT WHEAL BUSYS have been enquired for at nominal rates.—ST. DAY UNITED and CARN CAMBORNE have been dealt in, the former at slightly improved figures.—MINERAL BOTTOM and WENTWORTH CONSOLS are sought for at buyers' prices.—WEST CHIVERTONS have not been active, but some transactions are reported.—EAST WHEAL LOVELLS have been in active demand, and prices advanced considerably.—GREAT WHEAL VORS have receded, and more freely offered.—ROSEWARNE CONSOLS are in less request, and more sellers than buyers.—ROSEWARNE UNITEDS have been in better demand, and likely to advance.—NEW ROSEWARNES have been sought for at buyers' prices.—EAST ROSEWARNES are in better request at minimum rates.—UNITYS have been freely dealt in, and done at higher figures.—WHEAL UNION and WHEAL UNY are being enquired for, and some transactions have taken place at quoted prices.—EAST CARADONS have been freely dealt in at fair market quotations, although some fluctuations have followed.—MARKE VALLEYS are in better demand, and prices improved.—WEST CARADONS are quiet.—WHEAL TRELAWNYS are less active, though firm.—GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton) have receded, being more freely offered.—NEW WHEAL MARTHAS are less active, and show a tendency to recede.—BEDFORD UNITED and HINGSTON DOWN have been enquired for at nominal prices.—EAST RUSSELLS have greatly receded, and freely offered.—WHEAL CREBORS are in fair request, although slightly fluctuated.

EAST CARADON.—The 80 fathom level end west, on the caunter, is still worth 12*l*. per fm., but the 80 east has declined to 20*l*. per fm. Other places continue much the same as last noticed. They sold, on Thursday, 475 tons for the month, realising 2478*l*. 1s. 6d.

MARKE VALLEY is reported to have improved on two or three important points: 440 tons (computed) were sold on Thursday, making 1744*l*. 19s.

At HAWKMOOR, the lode in the back of the 25 is improved, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lodes in the western part of the mine are producing some good work for tin. There are two cross-cuts in the course of opening ground north and south, which is likely to result in some important discoveries.

At NORTH JANE quarterly meeting, held at Leeds, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 151*l*. 1s., which was carried forward.

MAUDLIN.—The sinking of the western shaft is progressing as fast as the ground will permit, which is rather hard for sinking. The 70 end east is not yet through the cross-course, but from the indications presented they fully anticipate cutting a large and productive lode. All the productive places continue their character and value.

NORTH DEVON.—Last week they intersected the caunter lode in the 20, which was reported 2½ ft. wide, with 1 ft. good ore; it has since improved, and now valued at 60*l*. per fathom, and still improving. The rise and stopes in the adit are worth together 25*l*., and two stopes on the middle lode are worth together 22*l*. per fathom. In the 10 there are two stopes, worth respectively 12*l*. and 60*l*. per fathom; and a rise in the back of the 30, on the caunter, is worth 12*l*. per fathom. The value of the several productive points of operation is together full 200*l*. per fathom. They have fully 40 tons ready for sampling, and from recent improvements the future sales of silver-lead will be greatly enhanced.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—The east rise in the 120 continues worth 50*l*. per fathom for tin, and no south wall. The 130 east, in the back, is worth 40*l*., and is considered the continuation of the same course of tin. In the 120 cross-course they have gone 14 ft. into the lode, which is worth 14*l*. per fathom. They have intersected a lode 3 ft. wide in the 110 cross-cut, but have not yet reached the copper lode so productive in the 47 fm. level. All other places continue much the same as last noticed.

At WHEAL SPARNON they have drained the shaft as far as cut down. The new lode in the 20 cross-cut is yielding about ⅓ ton of copper ore per fathom.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—The new shaft is down 3 fathoms under the 40, where the lode is worth 100*l*. per fathom, and still improving. In the western end of the shaft there is some very rich work to be taken down, and should no change take place it is estimated that nearly 4 tons of black tin can be taken away monthly. There are some places which have become less productive, but it is expected that the opening of the lodes at Tarnpike shaft will effect a great change. They also calculate on selling from 6 to 7 tons of black tin this week.

SOUTH LOVELL.—The mine is now in fork in the bottom of the shaft, and a large quantity of rich work found, as reported by persons who formerly worked there under the last company. It is highly gratifying to find that the statements and opinions furnished by these men after so many years are so far verified, and should the rumours and traditions be half confirmed, there will be no doubt as to the future results of this property. Great energy will be employed to clear out the levels east and west, with a view to reach the lodes from whence this rich work has been taken.

QUEBRADA MINE.—The brief notice of this taken last week has drawn a communication from a gentleman whose ability as a practical and scientific miner is well-known, and from personal knowledge of the country fully confirms the remarks that made.

He observes—"The great lode of the Quebrada Mine crops out at a placed called Titiara, two miles to the east of Quebrada Mines proper, presenting literially a crest of riches. This beautiful description of copper here lies in masses, mixed with malachite many feet in thickness. The great body of ore has not been much worked in this place, it being 2000 ft. above the other mine, and two miles from it; and along its back the hills and valleys are covered with the finest gossans. It is easy to imagine what will be the result of opening all this ore ground, as it cannot fail to make one of the largest and richest copper mines that ever was worked." JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.—There has been much more business doing than for a long time past, and we only require a little change in the weather to cause a decided improvement in the market. Several mines have been largely dealt in—Great Laxey, East Lovell, Wheal Baller, Great North Laxey, East Grenville, South Condurrow, Cliffords, &c., and, in some instances, at advanced prices. Those who adopted the advice I proffered a fortnight since relative to EAST LOVELL, will now see how far it was sound. A great improvement has taken place in the shaft, which has caused the price to advance to 12*l.*, being a rise of about 4*l.* during the past few weeks. GREAT EAST LOVELL should not be lost sight of. The severity of the weather has retared the building operations for the engine-house, but has in no way detracted from the good prospects of the mine. I may now state that the engine is paid for, and there is sufficient capital in hand to develope the mine to a considerable extent. The mine is as valuable now as when the shares were 3*l.* 10s. per share, and could now be bought, probably, at 2*l.* to 2½*l.* According to the testimony of a high authority, who has recently inspected the mine, there will be early returns of tin, and the indications are such as to warrant the expectation of large quantities of it, when the very promising lodes now visible are worked upon.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—The latest intelligence from this mine states that the lode at the new shaft is 2 feet wide, producing beautiful stones of silver-lead ore, in a good channel of ground, and at a greater depth the agent has no doubt it would be found highly productive. At the meeting on the 17th inst. a sufficient call was made to pay off all liabilities, and to work the mine for three months. In the meantime, the very promising lode alluded to above will be further developed, and in a district like this it is not unreasonable to expect something very good, in the shape of a deposit of lead ore, before the next meeting. The mine is selling at a very reasonable price, and the shares are worth buying. GREAT NORTH LAXEY shares are still being dealt in, and in fair request. In a short time the shaft will be down to the 70, when driving upon a good course of lead will be commenced, when, no doubt, there will be a great demand for the shares, at a much higher price than they can now be bought at. The standard for copper ore continues to improve. This is very encouraging to holders in copper mines, and tends to improve business. A similar advance in the price of tin would prove a great boon to shareholders in tin mines, and those mines that with the present price of tin can keep up dividends would have a great reaction if it were to advance. LEAWOOD MINE should not be lost sight of; the indications lead the shareholders to expect they are going to have a great prize.

From Mr. T. SPARGO:—Since my last communication business in mining has fluctuated but little, and prospered even less; but a change for the better is beginning to pass over it, and Hope, which "deferred maketh the heart sick," is sheding her light and healing upon our minds. The price of metals still deters investors, and discourages those who are engaged in the business of mining. Tin is lower, and it is to be feared will for a time, at all events, deteriorate in value. There have been few great discoveries in Cornwall, and most of the mines in that rich county are of great depth; but in "the Straits" more mines have been brought to light, and in character with those which had already existed more easy of access, and capable of being worked cheaply. The recent discoveries of mineral wealth in the British Isles, taken as a whole, have been considerable in number and value. The discovery in the district of the GREAT WHEAL VOR has been immense, and abundant also in surrounding mines. It is noticeable that, notwithstanding the general depression in prices, not only in certain departments of the metal market, but in productions of other descriptions, copper has retained its value. There are good dividend-paying and excellent prospective mines, the wealth of which is constituted by copper. Investors would follow a good example who, as we have known a good number of capitalists to do lately, embark their money in copper mining. Lead and silver mines are beginning to attract much attention, and ought to command the enterprise of monied men. Probably no operations which in the least partake of the nature of a venture are more safe than the working of silver-lead mines. There are many of these which make very large returns. DYLIFFE may be given as an instance. This was brought into notice by the energy, or, at all events, principally by the energy of Messrs. Bright and Cobden, the distinguished Members of Parliament. *Apropos* of the Honourable Member for Birmingham, it may be remarked that he is not only interested largely in very remunerative mining property, but he is the eloquent advocate of the mining interests when menaced or endangered, and of the industrious and thriving workmen which in such vast numbers it employs. This was illustrated lately in the House of Commons. In the debate upon the pollution of rivers by town drainage, manufactories, and mines, some members were very severe about the injuries alleged to be inflicted upon peaceful anglers by polluting the waters which afford their pastime. Mr. Bright remarked that, however agreeable a sport river-fishing might be, it was much more important that the whirring-wheel went round in the stream, and that thousands of the industrious men and women who worked in the mines should be able to pursue their useful and profitable toil. He challenged the lovers of the line and hook as to whether it were better for them to change the scene of their pensive amusement, or for prospering mining communities to be thrown upon public relief. Mr. Bright mentioned a startling fact. He declared that, although his own mine—the Dyliffe—had doubled its returns, he was happy to say that sportsmen had never before enjoyed such good sport in that neighbourhood as during the last fishing season. We have often visited the rough hills at Dyliffe and its vicinity, and watched the gushing waters which bear away the refuse produced by the miners' labour; but we never imagined that the prosperity of the silver-lead interest and the angler were co-existing, or that trout lived better and was more ready to take the fly in the waters tinged by the operations at Great Darren or Dyliffe. We will hope that the great debater and prosperous miner is not in this case as eminent a special pleader. There are vast districts of our land bearing silver-lead ore. Great things as have been accomplished in the way of discovery, it is only in its beginning. Wide-spread portions of our country will yet be worked successfully for the precious ore, and where now sheep feed and the shepherd wends his solitary way, the buzzing wheel will be heard, and the cheerful sound of the apparatus of the bustling jigger, while commerce will cause the country where these changes are wrought to teem with healthy and happy people. It is dangerous to prophecy; but it is a pleasant temptation, and we will venture to foretel that a vast volume of the capital which flows out of this country in foreign loans and ventures will find a channel in the mining districts of our own land. Already capitalists of judgment are changing their investments from "foreign securities" into the silver-lead mines. As the districts practically unexplored are opened up this change in the direction of investment will rapidly increase. In various districts of Wales, especially South Wales, the hidden treasure awaits the hand of the prudent but enterprising adventurer. We have already noticed Dyliffe, in Montgomeryshire. That county and Flint are destined to open their rugged breasts, and disclose a rich supply. Cardiganshire has been long famous for the production of silver-lead; but its mineral resources are, after all, only beginning to be unfolded. What a list of successful undertakings we have already in Cardiganshire:—LISBURNE, CWM ERFIN, BRONFLOYD, EAST DARREN, and GREAT DARREN. A most valuable lode has been discovered at the bottom of this mine, the workings above which are half a mile in length, without taking into account the great Cwmsymlog lode, which runs through the property, and at the East and South Darren, bearing rich silver-lead and copper ore. Now is the time to invest in good progressive Welsh silver-lead mines. Everything in surrounding circumstances makes it expedient to do so. Money is cheap. The Bank of England has lowered its rate of interest, and will speedily reduce it still lower. The gold in the Bank is large in amount beyond example. The monetary condition of the country is sound, and our commercial position safe. The general monetary condition of Europe is favourable. Large sums of money, it is true, are leaving Germany and Holland for the Federal States of America; but, after all, the total bears a small proportion to the money lying for investment in England and the great commercial cities of the Continent. The Bank of France has a large supply of gold, and the rate of interest, which is low, is not likely soon to rise. Above all these encouraging considerations peace is likely to continue. Our relations with the United States are better than they have been for years, and as the Americans are not disposed to fight us, and nobody else will, we are likely to see more of the olive branch than the laurel for some time. There is no season for temerity; but there are various seasons for courage, enterprise, and judicious speculation. A most favourable conjuncture of circumstances make out the present as the right time for investment in good progressive mines, and we think those of Cardigan especially invite the adventurer.

SALE OF MINE SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Mr. T. P. Thomas sold by public auction, at Garraway's, on Thursday, the following mine shares:—44 Crowan Consols (sold under a special resolution of the company), at 6d.; 19 ditto, 9d.; 162 ditto, 1s.; 97 ditto, 1s. 3d.; 36 ditto, 1s. 6d.; 10 Natal Central Railway Company (scrip), 1s.; 10 Par Consols, 20s.; 2 New Rosewarne, 7*l.*; 50 Wheal Hartley, 2s. 6d.; 10 Wheal Grenville, 4*l.* 1s.; 60 West Great Work, 10s. 9d.; 40 ditto, 11s.; 40 ditto, 11s. 3d.; 10 ditto, 11s. 6d.; 10 Long Rake, at 17s. 6d.; and 10 Wheal Edward, at 2s. 3d.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—At Breage, John James, 35, fell down an old shaft 10 fms. deep, and was killed. Verdict, "Accidental Death."—At Cargoll, S. Lanyon, 19, was killed by a blow on the head with the balance-bob.—At Burncoose Mine, William Body, 73, a drunken pauper, fell from the middle floor to the bottom floor of the engine-house, and was killed.

TREATMENT OF POOR AURIFEROUS ORES.—Although the Gould and Curry Company obtained during the year about 1,000,000*l.* worth of gold, it appears that 30 per cent. of the precious metal was left in the tailings, which contained on the average ¾ ounce of gold to the ton; these tailings are now purchased at a high price, and profitably worked by another company, proving that with proper treatment even low-priced ore can be successfully manipulated. A competent American authority remarks that nearly the whole of this loss arises from the improper use of mercury in amalgamating. Most of the professional amalgamators are so wedded to old notions that they will not even listen to reasons for their abandoment. Few of them being men of science themselves, they look with disdain on those who are. When mercury is minutely subdivided, the almost invisible globules become so coated with impurities that they lose the power of adhesion and will never re-unite unless force is used, and that force very different from grinding. This principle is beginning to be understood among the inventors of amalgamating pans, and the grinding of the mercury is avoided as much as possible—those saving the most metal that grind it the least.

NEW AMALGAMATING PAN.—An improved pan has been introduced in California and Nevada, by Messrs. Baux and Guiod, which differs from all others, in not mixing the mercury with the ores at all, but having a quantity of it on the outer edge. The particles of gold and silver in the ores, owing to the peculiar structure of the mullers, are injected into it by the centrifugal motion imparted to them, and are forced to combine with, without dividing, the mercury. The most improved Varney pans have slips of wood set into their bottoms, to save the grinding of the mercury. The Wheeler's Tractory pan, a very scientifically arranged contrivance, confines the mercury to the centre, to avoid its being ground. The loss of mercury in Nevada exceeds 100 tons per annum, and in California it is probably much more.

An oil well in Jackson, Michigan, has been sunk 2000 feet. It is intended to sink it to the depth of 3000 ft. The deepest oil well at present is 2600 ft.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending March 18, 77*l.* 2s. 7d.; number of passengers, 18,511.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—GREAT RELIEF.—All gouty and rheumatic affections, weakness and wasting of the limbs, stiff joints and contracted sinews, can be treated with the certainty of success by the diligent friction of this excellent ointment upon the afflicted part after it has been patiently fomented with warm brine. Holloway's pills should be taken by the sufferer who fairly tries this treatment, because they purify the blood, invigorate the stomach, regulate the liver, stimulate the kidneys, act as mild aperients on the bowels, and as tonics on the nerves. In skin diseases and glandular complaints Holloway's remedies are earnestly recommended, on account of their gentle, yet effective, action, when a long chain of scrofulous evils surrounds a victim.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GOLD IN WALES.—Castell Carn Dochan returns of Gold for the week are 4 ozs. 14 dwts. 10 grs., from 18 cwts. of lode stuff—making a total of 187 ozs. 9 dwts. 13 grs., from 38 tons 9 cwts. Mr. T. A. Readwin states that, in Merionethshire, more than 12,000 ozs. of Gold have been obtained from about 4300 tons of quartz, &c.

WHEAL GRENVILLE is looking much better, both in the 110 and 120. They have a fine lode in the 110, worth more than 25*l.* per fm., and the appearances in the 120 are indicating improvement. With a good lode in the 120 this mine would take a prominent position. The monthly samplings are likely to be much better. The sampling for Dec. was 10 tons; Jan., 11 tons 5 cwts.; Feb., 12 tons 10 cwts., while this month is expected to be 15 tons. The month labour costs are about 650*l.* An improvement in the price of tin would enable this mine to make good profits.

SOUTH GRENVILLE is well deserving of attention at the present price.

BEDOL-AUR LEAD MINE (near Holywell).—The late reports of this mine are of the most encouraging character, and little more appears to be wanting to create a considerable demand for the shares. It appears by one report (not official), dated the 18th inst., that about 15 tons of ore is now in process of dressing for the April sale, which quantity, if the weather continues propitious, will possibly be added to from the stopes. It has been already intimated to the shareholders that a sale was to have taken place on March 9, which was wholly prevented by the severe winter. Mr. Pierce, the agent, asserts that the mine is looking very promising all through, and certain to pay well, there being no better sett to be had throughout the locality, and he quotes the value of the shares far beyond the price at which they are advertised. The cutting of a branch in the cross-cut west of stope in Spencer's winze is also reported, composed of clay, spar, and stones of lead ore, all which is highly satisfactory to—A SHAREHOLDER.

ROARING WATER MINE.—A single blast, in the stope west of Grady's shaft, in this mine, on Thursday last, broke out some splendid rocks of ore. A piece from one of them, ½ cwt., which will yield 60 per cent. of pure copper, will be sent to Swansea in the *Emerald*, now about being loaded with a cargo of ore, and which, no doubt, will bear comparison with the ore from Chili, Peru, or any of the richest foreign mines in any part of the world. Preparations are being made for the immediate erection of a powerful water-wheel for pumping, and a crusher attached, for the more speedy and economical preparation of the ore for market.

DEVON COPPER MINE (Okehampton).—Everything is looking as well as can be wished here. The drivages in the 18, both east and west, are presenting a very promising appearance. The agents, in their report for the meeting last week, say:—"We have also driven 15 fms. east in this level, on the north part of the lode; the ground in the present is rather spare for driving, being of precisely the same character as in the adit level above. This point is also within a few fathoms of the run of ore ground seen therein; and, looking at the large and promising lode we now have, we anticipate good results shortly. We have also driven 18 fathoms west on the north part of the lode, which is composed of capel, spar, gossan, and a little copper ore. At this point we have cut through the lode, and find it 15 feet wide, and of precisely the same character as seen in the eastern level; as we have 9 or 10 fms. to drive to get under the promising lode seen at surface, which for 6 ft. of its width produced large rocks of gossan and copper ore, we anticipate an improvement in this level shortly." Those who know the extraordinary nature of the indications, &c., in the ground gone through in the adit level above, and the surface appearances near the wheel-pit, will duly appreciate the great value and importance of this part of the agents' report, and will wait anxiously for the improvements, which may reasonably be expected within a few weeks.

SOUTH LOVELL.—As will be seen from the report of the agent, which appears in another column, this mine generally has during the past week considerably improved. The tinstuff left in the plat by the former workers has been discovered, and has proved to be of a very rich quality. The general opinion in the district is that South Lovell will not be long before it successfully vies with its rich neighbour, East Lovell.

At SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE (immediately adjoining Wheal and East Wheal Grenville, and under the same respectable management) a lode has been discovered in the adit, and which presents finer indications than the lodes did in its neighbours at the same depth, and a good discovery may be made any day. There is a steam-engine upon the mine, and which is paid for. There will, therefore, not be any outlay required for machinery.

WHEAL EMMA continues to look well in the 58, and there will be a fine parcel of best ore for the next sampling.

WHEAL UNITY.—The improvement here continues; the ends east and west, in the 70, are still in ore ground, and improving. The length driven in this level being nearly 40 fathoms, showing an immense improvement on the level above. The winze sinking below the 70 is now down about 3 fathoms, and continues worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. This mine is in a good district, adjoining Rosewarne Consols, and from present appearances Unity bids fair to become a valuable mine.

NORTH DEVON.—The caunter lode in the 20 was cut last week, as reported in the Journal, valued at 35*l.* per fathom: it has since much improved, and the agent now states it to be worth 60*l.* per fathom. The different points of operation at this time are worth 190*l.* per fathom, while the cost for driving, sinking, and stoping are something under 80*l.* per fathom. The ore sampled, and for sale April 3, is 40 tons. The next sampling, from the improvements which have lately taken place, and the cutting of the caunter rich in the 20, will be much in excess, and will leave good profits. The prospects of the mine are bright and cheering, its financial position good, all costs fully charged up, no debts, and the costs very moderate. Few mines have better prospects than North Devon.

SILVER ROSE (formerly Wheal Prosper and Wheal Mary), in Perranzabuloe, was started on March 13. A large and influential body of shareholders met at Perranporth, when the whole number of shares (3000) were signed for, and instructions given to commence operations immediately. Mr. H. E. Croker was appointed purser, and Capt. J. Hampton manager. The lodes are those running through the celebrated Chiverton district, and present very favourable indications, offering great facilities for working. There is a fine run of rich silver-lead ore in one of them. The appearances are considered so satisfactory that the shares were eagerly taken up by many respectable residents and mining agents of the locality, and are now at a premium.

GUNNISLAKE MINING COMPANY.—The whole of the unallotted shares in this company have been taken up by the directors and their friends. At a meeting held yesterday, at the offices of the company, resolutions were passed for the immediate and energetic prosecution of the undertaking. We are glad to say that the spirited conduct of these gentlemen, in taking such a large interest in the mine, has already met with its reward, a very valuable discovery having taken place in sinking Parker's shaft within the past few days, which bids fair to realise the most sanguine expectations that have been entertained of the prospects of the mine. The report in another column.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—A most encouraging report will appear in the present Journal, predicting a great future, the new ground, through which the shafts are being sunk with all possible speed, showing that lodes of high value for tin have been already intersected. It is a fault of not unfrequent occurrence in mining for parties interested in a particular mine to be over sanguine, but the coolest judgment in reference to the state of East Lovell can only predict that it may become (next to Great Wheal Vor) the most important tin mine in the "county," and the advance in the shares this week tends to fortify these conclusions, which even the powerful influence of the "bears" of the shares cannot neutralise, and it is said that some hundreds have been sold which will with difficulty be delivered. The rise, too, is taking place in the face of a contingency which may happen—namely, a call at the next meeting, which, however, will be cordially responded to, having only been necessitated by a legitimate expenditure.—A. B.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—The new discovery in this mine, which we last week mentioned, still excites a good deal of notice; and we learn from practical men, who have examined the lode, that it is such as to warrant very large expectations. The probability is, that what they have cut is the top of a bunch or shoot of silver-lead; for such shoots are, in this district, almost invariably found near the surface. At the West Chiverton they had lead, as here, at the adit level, but they did not get a great deal before they reached the 50 fm. level. At the Great South Chiverton they have, it appears, a greater length of lead in the adit level than they had there, and they have but 20 fms. more to sink before they get at the same level as that at which their immediate neighbour became so rich; and the appearance of the lode, which is in a most congenial clay-slate, leads to the conclusion that it cannot fail to make a good lode in depth.

NEW CLIFFORD.—The operations at this mine, both underground and at surface, are progressing rapidly. The erection of the engine-house is being pushed on, and it is the unanimous opinion of all parties that, as soon as Gooley's lode is intersected (which is expected to be cut at about 30 fms. from surface) in Holland's engine-shaft, this will prove to be one of the richest copper mines in the Gwennap district.

MINES TO BUY INTO.—South Crofty shares have risen considerably, and will probably have a further rise.—At Wheal Rose the lode will probably be cut in a fortnight.—North Treskerby will, doubtless, become one of the favourites of the district.—Wheal Bassets are worth buying.—Great North Downs are well worthy attention, and will take a great price before many weeks; on the Wheal Rose lode being cut large quantities of ore will be laid open, and made available for returning.

ALLOYS OF SILVER.—The increasing rarity of silver lately induced the French Government to form an alloy for monetary purposes, consisting of 835 parts of silver and 165 parts of copper, and pieces of 50 centimes, with the figures 835 stamped upon them, are actually in circulation. The fabrication presents no difficulty, the malleability is nearly the same, and the slight yellowish tinge can only be detected by rigid comparison. M. Eugene Peligot has been making experiments, with a view of substituting zinc for copper in the alloy. The process employed is very simple, and the results of combination in various proportions are said to be very satisfactory. The fusibility of the new alloys is greater than that of the alloys of silver and copper; they are very sonorous, elastic, and malleable, and no verdigris is formed by contact with acids. The most economic method of restoring the coinage would be the employment of the old silver in the new alloy. One per cent. of zinc is already employed in the French copper coinage, and this small proportion suffices to give qualities to the coinage which copper does not possess. The small Swiss coins made at Paris contain zinc associated with copper, nickel, and silver. M. Peligot has formed alloys in the following proportions:—Silver 950, zinc 50; silver 900, zinc 100; silver 800, zinc 200. Ternary alloys—silver 900, copper 50, zinc 50; silver 800, zinc 100, copper 800; silver 835, copper 93, zinc 72.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—As some of our readers may desire to repeat the remarkable electrical experiment of Franklin, bearing on the myth of Mahomet's coffin hovering between heaven and earth, and lately performed by Prof. Tyndall in one of his lectures "On Electricity," at the Royal Institution, we give the points of a description which Mr. W. F. Barrett, the professor's assistant, has inserted in the *Reader*. A piece of gold leaf, 2½ in. long and 1¼ in. wide, was cut into the form of a kite or fish, placed on a piece of paper, and presented to the knob of a large Leyden jar charged with electricity. When detached by a knife the leaf sprang towards the knob, but stopped within two inches, and remained hovering in the air, the tail waving like that of a fish. When the jar was moved the gold leaf followed, and continued to float for nearly an hour. The experiment may be made with a smaller jar and smaller pieces of gold leaf.

MULLER'S DEAD-BEAT SECONDS WATCH.—The specification of this invention, recently filed by Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street, relates to the obtaining of a dead-beat independent seconds, by means of the employment of an additional wheel, driven by the third wheel of the watch. The additional wheel is toothed, and a spring detent catches into its teeth, so as to control its revolution, and thereby produce the dead-beat seconds. The independent seconds hand is on an axis carrying a clutch-wheel, with ratchet teeth, brought into and out of gear with a similar clutch-wheel on the pivot of the additional wheel, by a spring lever worked by a slide or push piece. By this arrangement, the seconds hand may be disengaged without interference with the going part of the watch.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, March 23: The ground in the middle adit level cross-cut north still continues hard, being mixed with capel and spar, spotted with mundic and copper ore. The ground in the cross-cut south is moderately easy, and fair progress is being made.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, March 22: The stope in the 130 west will produce 3 tons, and the three stopes in the 115 west are worth on an average 3 tons of ore per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 103 west. The stopes in this level are without alteration, producing 2¼ tons of ore per fm. The three stopes in the 90 west will each yield 2 tons of ore per fm. There is no alteration in the 80 west, on the south lode, or in the 58 east. The stopes in the 58, 47, and 35 east are yielding about 2¼ tons each of ore per fathom. We are at present fixing a plunger-lift at the bottom of the north engine shaft, and which we hope to make complete by the end of this week. There has been no lode taken down in the 62 east.

BEDOL-AUR.—March 22: The men which were driving the end east on Golden Shoe lode have been put to take down the lead in the stope north of Thomas's winze; we hope to get 1 ton from here by another week. Spencer's winze, sinking below the 70, is poor, and yielding but little lead, although we have a very promising lode. In the cross-cut west of stope we have cut a branch about 4 in. wide, composed of clay, spar, and stones of lead ore; we shall continue the drivage, as this is not the branch we expected to cut. Our surface operations in dressing are stopped on account of the frost, which is severe.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, March 23: There is no change to notice in the engine-shaft since last report; it is now 8 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 70. We have not yet cut the lode in driving the cross-cut north in the 70 east, but expect to do so in a few days. We have four men engaged cutting ground in the 70 lodge, in order to get everything ready to put the skip down to the 80 as soon as possible after the shaft has been completed to that depth. A pitch in the 70 west by four men will produce 6 cwts per fm.; also one by six men will produce 1¼ ton per fathom. There are two other pitches, worth 8 cwts. per fathom. I enclose invoice of the last 10 tons sold. We are getting on pretty well towards another parcel for the next sale.

BOSCAWEN.—R. Giles, March 18: No change to notice in the 80, driving west of Hunter's shaft, since last report. No lode taken down in the 80, east of sump-winze, for the past week. The lode in the 80, driving west of said winze, is worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in bottom of the 70, east of sump-winze, is worth 18*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope in bottom of the 70, west of No. 2 winze, is worth 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the 70, west of Hunter's shaft, is worth full 12*l.* per fm. No change in the 40 since last report; also in the 30, east of caunter shaft. The lode in the 30, driving east from Hallenbeagle, is producing good stones of rich quality copper ore, and of a very promising character. We have taken up the 9-in. lift from the sump-winze, and put a 12-in. one in its place, which is working well; this will enable us to keep constantly at work in the bottom of the mine except we should have a breakage.

BOTELET.—J. Trevillion, March 23: The engine-shaft is sunk full 7 fms. below the 26; the ground is favourable, and to all appearances of a good description for producing lead. The 26 end continues large, and very similar as when reported on last, still worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The stope in the back is worth 3 cwts. of lead per fm. I hope to complete the shaft to the 36 in about five or six weeks, when we shall drive a cross-cut east to cut the lodes, which probably will take us a month or five weeks to do after we commence the cross-cut. We are going on just as usual on the dressing-floors, and hope to have two good parcels of silver-lead ore for sale before the next account.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, March 22: The lode in the different stopes is producing about the same quality tinstuff as it has for some time past. I am sorry to say the frost has set in so severe as to stop all surface operations.

BRONFLOYD.—Thomas Kemp, March 23: We have cut through to the north wall of the lode in the 52, west of cross-cut; the lode proves to be poor, and we must now consider we have ascertained the extent of the deposit of ore in that direction. The men are now preparing to put in stulls in the back of this level for future stopes. No change in any other department of the mine. We sampled, yesterday, 55 tons of good quality ore, on sale the 31st.

BRYNFORD HALL.—T. Pierce, March 23: Simmons's shaft is looking much more promising than we have before seen it, and by all appearance it is very likely to turn out some ore very soon.

BRYN GWIOG.—T. Evans, March 22: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 102, is small and unproductive; the limestone, however, is getting lighter in colour The 102 east is letting out more water, and the lode much more promising, though without lead. In the 90 west the lode is 1 foot wide, spotted with lead ore and a good deal of blende; the rise in the back of the 90 east is within 4 or 5 feet of holing to the 75, and in very promising ground for lead ore, worth 15 cwts. per fm.; after this is holed it will ventilate the eastern part of the mine, and be of great advantage in working the runs of ore eastward. There is no change in the pitches to notice since the last report, or in the 75 fm. level east. The different points likely to improve for lead ore soon are at the engine-shaft sinking below the 102 east, which will soon, we expect, cut the run of ore seen in the 90 and the 90 east, for the ore ground over this level; all these places are worked with a full number of men, and I anticipate some good results shortly.

BRYNTAIL.—Jas. Roach, March 23: I have ascertained to-day that the 30 west is driven 3 fms. beyond the winze sunk 3 fms. under the 20; at this point the lode has improved, and from appearances I believe we are now entering a continuation of the deposit of ore wrought on in the level above; we are now saving all the lode carried in driving. The 30 east is looking favourable for the production of lead ore; the lode contains a great deal of carbonate of lime, and small quantities of carbonate of barytes, also small pieces of lead ore.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, March 21: The lode in the drivage west of the engine-shaft will yield 1¼ ton of ore per fathom, and worth full 9*l.* per fathom. In driving west from engine-shaft on the same lode, at the 40, there is an orey lode 1 foot wide in the end; in this level we are getting near a cross-course.—South Cross-cut: There has been nothing done as yet on the lode recently cut: the western side of the cross-course, the men being engaged in driving east through the cross-course to cut the lode on the eastern side. In the Danescombe lode west there is no alteration.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, March 21: In the cross-cut south we have strings of copper and mundic intermixed with the granite. The ground, on the whole, is of the most favourable appearance.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, March 22: We have forked the water 5 fathoms below the 80. In taking down the south part of the lode in the 80 east we have broken tinstuff of fair quality. I brought up a sample of it yesterday, which produced 4½ cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks (14 gallons). We have broken good stones of tin from the side in the 80 west. Our shaftmen will complete the skip-road to the 80 to-morrow, when we shall commence to discharge tinstuff from thence. Our men are making good progress in their several bargains.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, March 21: The following is my report of the present position and prospects of this mine:—Our deepest adit level, called No. 1, has intersected the lode, with a back about 30 yards. A shaft has been sunk on the lode from surface to communicate with it; both ends of this shaft are at present being stoped, and the lode is generally from 2 to 3 ft. wide. In the north-east end we have excavated about 80 fathoms of the lode, during which we struck upon several small branches of visible gold. We have also stoped 12 or 15 fathoms of the lode in the south-west end, where the lode showed a very promising appearance, and where it continues to yield occasionally some visible gold, chiefly intermixed with iron pyrites, which is sometimes very rich in gold. In No. 1 cross-cut, beforementioned, after intersecting the lode, levels have been driven on it in both ends. In the north-east end the lode has been followed for a distance of 22 fathoms, and the appearance of the forebreast, the vein being about 2 ft. wide, is very promising. In the end of this level a rise has been made to communicate with the furthest point of the stope, north-east of the shaft, previously mentioned. By making this communication, we had in object not only proving the ground, but also putting the mine in a position by which we could raise an ample quantity of stuff in a cheap and expeditious manner. The north-east end of the rise is being stoped at present, and the character of the lode is very favourable, the quartz being of a honeycomb nature, which never fails to produce visible gold in this mine. The lode in the other direction—south-west—has been followed for a distance of nearly 9 fathoms from the cross-cut; the lode is in the forebreast, and has been for some time rather disturbed and undefined. From the different points of operation we have now outside on the bank several piles of quartz, which I estimate to contain about 1500 tons. The reduction works, I am glad to say, are in a forward state; the severity of the weather for some time past has greatly impeded us. The 50-ft. water-wheel is already completed, and the machine-house is also in good progress, as well as the launders for the water-wheel. We are at present chiefly engaged in fixing the bed and framings for the eight heads of stamps, and making the requisite masonry around them. The machinery is constructed so as to add eight more stamp-heads if required, and most of it has arrived at the mine, and is partly fixed. If the weather continues fine, I sincerely hope that by the beginning of May we shall be in a position to commence stamping at the rate of 50 or 60 tons per week, and that the produce will prove highly satisfactory. We shall also immediately commence making catch-pits to collect the slimes, and a new road from the mine to the works for the purpose of conveying the stuff. It has also been decided to commence a new adit level about 10 fathoms deeper than the present level, close by the reduction works. The gold produced last week was 4 ozs. 14 dwts. 10 grs., from 18 cwts. of lode stuff. The total quantity of gold obtained from the mine is 187 ozs. 9 dwts. 13 grs., from 38 tons 9 cwts. of lode stuff.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, March 23: Western Shaft: The sinking of the winze below the 40 has been resumed, and good progress is being made; the lode is worth 2 tons of lead per fm., and very promising. There is no doubt but at the next level we shall have a splendid body of lead.—Edgworth's Shaft: The pitches continue the same as last reported. The foundation for the engine-house is completed, and the building will commence immediately. Portions of the engine are being delivered on the mine, and no time will be lost in getting into a working condition.

CLARA UNITED.—James Lester, March 22: On Sunday our pumping-wheel at Llywernog was stopped by frost, and so continued until this morning. During the time water was in I put the men to open the lode west, in the 20. At Dolwen the lode has again improved, and I have every reason to believe that when taken down the whole width we shall have a productive one. Per mail cart you will perceive a sample of the lead, which I broke from the lode yesterday.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, March 21: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, the ground is favourable, water little, and the engine still working well. No other change to report for the week.

CONNORREE.—Capt. Bishop, March 18: Browne's lode, in the deep adit, is very wide, and highly charged with sulphur, but with less quartz. There is no alteration in the south level. In the 74, east of engine-shaft, our prospect is improving; it is yielding a greater quantity of best-class sulphur ore. In the 54, west of engine-shaft, on the whole, the copper lode is much the same. In the 45, west of engine-shaft, the black and grey copper ore lode is producing the usual quantity; and the sulphur lode, which I described in my last advice, is without much change. In the 18 ends, east and west of Field's shaft, there is no material change in the character or yield of copper and sulphur for the week. In the 10, east of Kempson's shaft, the lode is getting wider, and producing good class copper ore, of various descriptions, and indicates well for this new part of the property. In the 10, at cross-road shaft, there is nothing new for the week. In the stopes on the great copper and other lodes, each point of the operations steadily maintains its productiveness, and the yield, for sulphur, containing a small percentage for copper, zinc, lead, and silver, is better.

CORNUBIA.—T. Parkyn, J. King, March 23: The 70, driving east on the great north lode, is looking well, and has greatly improved this week; the stope on the same lode, west of the end, is looking well—indeed, there is the best work in this stope I ever saw in the mine before, and we are now raising good quantities of rich tin from it; we have another stope further west in this level, on the same lode, which is yielding rich work for tin—in fact, is rather improved since last reported on. We have commenced stoping on the middle lode in this level, and will advise you in future reports as to the prospects. In the 60 we have six men stoping on the same lode; east of cross-cut this stope is opening up well, and we are getting some good work for the stamps from it. On the new south lode there is not any change to report; the upper levels are just as last reported; we will report on them next week. Everything is going on well, and our tin sales this month will be a good sum over the cost—in fact, the mine was never looking so well as at present.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, March 22: The ground in the engine-shaft, under the 30, continues good, sinking at the rate of 3 ft. per week. In the 30, driving

east on Dumpling lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, the south part of which produces saving work for copper ore. We expect the rise over the 30, west of engine-shaft, will be communicated with the 20 some time in the present week, when tribute ground will be laid open. The ground in the 20 fm. level cross-cut, toward's Curtis's lode, is speedy for driving through.

CUDDRA.—Francis Puckey, A. Cundy, March 22: Walker's shaft is sunk 12 fms. below the 105. We intend sinking the shaft 6 feet deeper for tip-plat, and fork, before we cross-cut the lode in the 117. In the 105, west of the same shaft, we have put up a rise, and communicated with the winze sinking below the 90, which has well ventilated that level. In the 105 fathom level end west we are driving on the north, or tin part of the lode, which is full 6 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, iron, and tin, worth for the latter 18*l.* per fathom. In the western stope, in the back of this level, the lode is 10 feet wide, and worth 18*l.* per fathom. The lode in the middle stope is 7 feet wide, and worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the eastern stope the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 7*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 105, west of the shaft, we are only carrying about 6 feet of the south part of the lode, which is looking very promising, and is worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the 75 west we have cross-cut through the lode, which is 8 feet wide. The south part of the lode is composed of capel and iron; the north part, for 2 feet wide, is producing good saving work for tin. In the stopes in the back of this level, and west of the winze, the lode at the present time is a little disordered by a south branch crossing the lode. The lode is still 6 feet wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 60 west the lode is 6 feet wide, composed of a beautiful peach, mundic, and tin, worth for the latter 10*l.* per fathom.

CWMBYR.—March 17: In the 30, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of lead ore and 2 tons of blende per fm. In No. 1 stope, west of winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of lead ore and 1 ton of blende per fathom. In No. 2 stope, east of winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 30, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and hard clay-slate. In the 20, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, of spar and hard clay-slate, with stones of ore occasionally. The dressing department is going on well. We intend to sample 20 tons of lead ore in nine or ten days.

CWM ERFIN.—March 21: The lode in the shallow adit level, going east of boundary, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 1¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the shallow adit level is 4 ft. wide, and worth 1¼ ton of lead ore per fm. The deep adit level, going east of the boundary, has very much improved since last report; the lode in the present end is 5 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; there are 30 fms. of ground between this and the shallow adit level, and 50 fms. of backs to the surface. The lode in the different stopes over the back of the deep adit level varies from 3 to 5 ft. wide, and will yield on an average 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 10, west of the engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and spots of mundic; the lode in the same level, east of the boundary, is 2 feet wide, with spots of lead ore, and looking promising. The lode in the rise over the back of this level, which is within 7 fms. of the present end, is 2 yards wide, and worth 1¼ ton of lead ore per fathom; this is considerably in advance of our deep adit level. The lode in the stopes over the back of the 10 will turn out on an average about 18 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of the 20 yields from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 20, east of the boundary, is 2 ft. wide, containing killas, quartz, and detached cubes of lead ore. The new slide at the mouth of the shallow adit level has been completed; this gives us greater facility for the transit of stuff to our dressing-floors. We shall sample on Tuesday next 70 tons of lead ore.

DALE.—R. Niness, March 23: The Pipe vein is again improving a little, and hope to be able to give you a better account of it before long.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nelli, March 21: The lode in the 24, east of Ley's shaft, is producing good stone of ore, also the 12 east.—William and Mary: The lode in the 22, west of cross-course, is producing good stones of ore. We have no change in the 22 east. The stope in the back is worth 12 tons per fm. We are getting on well with our sampling.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, March 23: We have not made so much progress in driving the cross-cut adit for the past week as I could wish. We have met with an elvan course running east and west, which has caused the ground to be a little more expensive for working for the present; however, I am in hopes the driving a few feet further south will bring us through this run of ground, when I have no doubt we shall meet with as easy ground south of the elvan course as had been driven through north, which was driven for 35s. per fm.

EAST CARADON.—Jas. Seccombe, March 22: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is poor. The 80 east is worth 20*l.* per fm.; and the 80 west, 12*l.* per fm.—New Lode: The 60 west produces saving work.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Schoiar, March 22: No. 3 Lode: In the 70, driving east, the lode is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 70, driving west, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 60, driving east, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 60, driving west, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40, driving east, the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm.

EAST DARREN.—March 21: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing from 5 to 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the 104 east the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the 92 east the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, not looking so well as when last reported, the lode being disordered by a bed of clay-slate and carbonate of lime, but we hope we shall have an improvement shortly. In the winze sinking below this level, on the south part of the lode, the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the 92, west of boundary winze, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not to value. In the 80 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and looking promising for improvement. In the 68 east the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing fully 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.—Reed's Shaft: In the 80 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive for lead ore. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine continue to yield their usual quantities of ore.

EAST GREAT WORK.—J. Lean, March 22: At the engine-shaft the ground is at present a little harder, caused by floors of spar, in which occasional stones of copper ore are found; the shaft is now sunk 3 fathoms below the 20 fathom level. The lode in the 10 fathom level west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, of rather an improved appearance.

EAST JANE.—J. Hodge, March 23: The engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 36, the ground in which is a little more spare for sinking. In the 36 fm. level cross-cut, driving east from engine-shaft, we have intersected a lode or branch; it is composed principally of soft blue clay-slate, flookan, mundic, and spotted with lead. In the 36 fm. level south end, on the eastern part, we have met with a hard floor of ground, which has caused the leader part of the lode to be small; however, I think we shall soon get through it, when I have no doubt the lode will again be found productive. Just behind the end we have cut in west through the lode 6 ft., and reached a killas wall; although not very productive for lead, it is showing a good appearance; there may be still more lode to the west; however, the winze sinking below the 26, on the western part, coming down a little before the end, will prove this shortly; the lode in the winze is looking well, yielding full 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 26 fm. level south, driving north from No. 2 cross-cut, on the eastern part, the lode is yielding dressing work. The cross-cut, driving east of the 26 fm. level south, towards the old western lode, is progressing favourably. Nothing yet has been met with in the 26 fm. level cross-cut west, the ground in which is the same as for some time past. The lode in the 26 fm. level north end is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of lead. The lode in the adit level north is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of flookan, intermixed with lead. The tribute pitches are turning out much the same as usual.

EAST LAXEY.—R. Rowe, March 21: I am unable to report anything new in the mine, from the circumstance that all the men for the last fortnight have been engaged in discharging the vessel, and aiding in getting the remainder of the wheel and machinery from the port of Ramsay up to the mines. The deep adit, on No. 2 lode, has been kept going, and the appearances continue equally promising; the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of gossan and stones of rich copper ore. We shall not lose a moment in setting up the wheel, and getting under way sinking on this lode.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, W. White, March 22: The stope in bottom of the 60, east of junction, on Bamfield's lode, has improved, now worth 20*l.* per fm.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, March 23: In the 85, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is about 2 in. wide, producing stones of ore, and the ground rather hard for driving; this we may calculate on till we reach the dip of the branch of ore gone down in the 95. In the 85 east we have a good little branch of ore 4 in. wide; we expect an improvement in this level. The 75, east of Hallett's, is not quite so good as last reported, and the ground a little harder, but is opening ground that will work on tribute. The 75 west is unproductive. In King's shaft the lode is squeezed, and small towards the west end, but is a good lode east, 15 in. wide; this is dipping west, and I value the shaft at present at 16*l.* per fm. We are about down to the 75, and shall commence to drive on Monday next. In the 65, west of King's, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 22*l.* per fm. The stopes are producing their usual quantity of good ore.

EAST SNAEFELL.—R. Rowe, March 21: We have no change yet in the deep adit, the lode continuing still in a "nip." In the shallow adit we are yet about 2 fms. off the cross lode. The improved weather has allowed us to resume operations on No. 1 lode, connected with the elvan course; a trial, in our opinion, of great promise. As the spring advances we shall open further upon the lodes on the surface, in different directions.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, R. Knuckey, March 21: The 30 cross-cut north is being pushed on as fast as possible, with a full pare of men; but hitherto we have intersected nothing of importance. A hard floor of spar has recently been passed through, but the ground is now better for driving, and congenial for ore. The lode in the 30 east appears to be thrown south; we are now cutting in towards it, and think we are very near it. The stope in back is worth 6*l.* per fm. The stope below the 12 west is worth 10*l.* per fm. The stope below the 12 east is worth 5*l.* per fm. The east stope, above the 12 east, is worth 4*l.* per fm. The west stope, above the 12 east, is getting up into the gossan, and does not yield much tin now. The weather is better for dressing, and we intend to sample 100 tons of tinstuff next Monday.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.—J. Garland, T. Corfield, March 22: In the deep adit level, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is a little larger than it was when we commenced to drive; it is now 2 feet wide, and composed principally of peach, capel, spar, and mundic, also containing a little copper ore. The stratum in connection with it is of that character in which we may reasonably expect to find the lode productive of copper.

EAST WHEAL FLORENCE.—Wm. Verran, March 22: The engine-shaft is sunk about 16 fms. from surface, and will be hoied to the shallow adit in the course of a few days, when it is highly probable we shall be able to turn the engine idle for some little time, as it is likely we may be able to sink 3 or 4 fathoms below the adit without a lift. We shall soon commence cross-cutting the lode at the depth of the adit level, where we hope to have some copper ores of fair quality. We also expect by the latter end of April to intersect the large copper lode near our western boundary, where we have reason to hope for saleable ores at a very shallow level. This mine bids fair to be a prize at no very distant period.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 22: There is no change in the engine-shaft since our advice of Saturday. The lode in the 75 east is 18 in. wide, of quartz, prian, &c.; here we are in the cross-course, and hope to get through it so as to commence driving north to cut the north lodes at the end of this month. The lode in the 75 west is 2½ ft. wide, and producing 3 tons of ore, with splendid work for tin; we think it is looking more promising for ore and tin at present, and if it is very likely to get larger. The lode in the stope below the 65 east is worth for ore and tin 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope below the 65 west is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. There are three stopes above the 65 west, worth 15*l.*, 10*l.*, and 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope above the 55 west is worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 55 and the rise above the 45 are opening good tribute ground.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Burgan, March 23: The new shaft, sinking below the 40, is about 3 fms. under the 40, and is worth 100*l.* per fm., and improving. The lode has failed, and become unproductive towards the eastern end of the shaft. The western end of the shaft is also exhibiting more granite and less tin during the last day or two, but for a few feet in length only. I never saw it so rich as at present, and if it continues, and the ground goes no harder, we calculate upon raising 200*l.* worth of tin per month; this is the utmost that can be done, especially as the south lode has failed; also the north lode, except in the shaft referred to. The 26, east of Burgan's, on north lode, is unproductive. The 20, west of new shaft, on north lode, is unproductive. The 40, on north lode, in the plat, as reported before, lode cut out. The south lode, in the bottom of the shaft, as reported previously, has become unproductive. The shaftmen on this lode have been employed during the last two weeks in stoping down some high ground, which produces a little tin. We are getting ready a parcel of tin for the market, and if we sell this week we shall get from 6 to 7 tons. At the Turnpike lode shaft the masonry for the bobs is nearly ready, and the bobs will be erected forthwith. Having received many letters from shareholders pressing for information respecting the mine, I trust my reports will be considered sufficient to convey the true state of the mine to all parties.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, March 20: In the 130, east of Soper's cross-cut, the lode in the upper part of the end has fallen off in value, worth 8*l.* per fm.; the lode appears to be hove north, the result of which we cannot say, as we have not seen anything of the kind before.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, C. Merratt, G. Job, March 20: Trathan's Lode: In the 250, east of Bottrall's shaft, the lode is looking more promising, and producing stones of copper ore. In the 260 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 270 east the lode has improved, is full 5 ft. wide, and worth 30*l.* per fathom. In the 280, east of the cross-course, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value.—Bottrall's Lode: In the stopes in the bottom of the 280, east of Bottrall's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 25*l.* per fathom.—Hewett's Lode: In the 190, west of Union shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, but unproductive. In the 200 fm. level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work. In the 210, east of the winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fathom. In the 250 west the lode is divided by a horse of killas, each branch is producing occasionally stones of ore; the ground in this end is still very hard and expensive for driving. There is no alteration in any of the ends on the north lodes since our last report.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, R. Andrew, March 22: The ground at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 115, is of the most favourable description, both for progress and the production of lead ore. In the 115 north, on the west lode, no lode has been taken down since our last advice. The east lode, in the 115 north, is without any particular change. The west lode, in the 100 north, is yielding 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The two stopes in the back of this level maintain their former value—¾ ton and 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The northernmost wide stope, in back of the 45 north, is yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fm., and the stope adjoining, in back of the same level, 2¼ tons per fm. We have no other change in the tutwork department to report. The tribute pitches are looking just the same as for some time past, and we are making good progress in every department.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, March 23: The cross-cut south at the 11 is still in hard capel, which makes the progress slow. The cross-cut north at the 21 appears to be in the junction of the two cross-courses seen at the surface, which form a junction going north. We have commenced driving west, to be clear of all the cross-courses, before cross-cutting any further. We are now opening a piece of ground, west of cross-course, at surface to prove the heave, which will be a guide to our underground operations. The pitch in back of the 21 west is being taken away by two men at the tribute offered, 10s. in 1*l.* No alteration to notice in either of the pitches.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, March 18: The ground in the 50 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, has a little improved, having passed through some hard floors of spar in the last few feet driving, which has rather impeded our progress during the past week. The lode in the 36 fathom level west is still looking very kindly, and yielding from 2 to 6 tons of ore per fathom.

GOLCH HILL.—March 22: The end driving north is now in 41½ fms. from shaft; the lode is 3 inches wide, composed of clay and lead, worth for the latter 3 cwts. per fathom The shaft is 3½ fms. below the 54, the ground is very hard, and the lode poor. The water has much decreased since my last. No other alteration in the mine.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, March 22: A good improvement has taken place since my last report in No. 1 winze sinking below the deep adit level, east of cross-cut; the lode for length of winze is worth 15*l.* per fathom for copper ore. In No. 2 winze, sinking below the said level, the lode is worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the end driving east of cross-cut, at the deep adit level, yields 1 ton of ore per fm. No lode has been taken down in the end driving west of the new shaft, at the 10, during the past week. I have put four men to sink a winze below the deep adit, west of the new shaft, on the south part; the lode has not been taken down. We have commenced to sink the western shaft below the 42, on the north part of the lode, which produces good stones of ore. In the stope west of the above shaft, at the 42, the lode is worth 15*l.* per fm. for copper ore.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkin, March 22: No change in any of our tutwork operations since last week's report. At King's and Sleggan's shafts the water has gone down but very little.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, March 21: The engine-shaft is now 9 fms. below the 60; in the very bottom the lode is now drawing to a sharp "nip," a feature we have been watching, and are anxious to see. According to analogy, when the nip has had its way we have the strongest reason for expecting a wide and valuable lode below. In both ends of the shaft the lode is 3 feet wide, and producing some good lead. The 60 end south is not altogether so good, the lode not being so wide, but still containing a good branch of lead. In the adit end, driving south, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, killas, and occasional rich lumps of lead. I have a good opinion of discoveries being made in this direction.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, J. George, March 21: We have driven west on the new lode 2½ fathoms; it is large, composed of prian, flookan, iron, and mundic, with spots of lead, and altogether has a good appearance. We have also driven east 2 fms., and have encountered a slide and some elvan, which have disordered the lode; this level east and west appears to be just on the top of lead ground, for the lode is not settled anywhere towards the back of the end, but in the bottom we have broken several stones to-day containing lead; it seems to be a regular and porous lode, for it has already drained a spring of water about 100 fms. east of where it is intersected. The west end on the former lode is driven 8 fms., and is pushed on as fast as possible; the lode chiefly flookan and prian, and looks well.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, March 22: In the 154 east the lode is 3½ feet wide, producing 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 140 west, on the tin lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. for tin.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—Richard Pryor, H. Tregoning, March 18: We have set the following bargains to-day:—The 75 cross-cut to drive north of Hill Brothers engine-shaft, by six men, at 12*l.* per fathom. This end is now in from shaft 22 fathoms, and, according to the underlie of the lode cut in the 63 cross-cut north, we have about 5 fathoms further to drive this end to intersect it in this level, which will take a little more than two months to accomplish; we have not as yet met with the elvan. The 63 cross-cut is driven south of Hill Brothers shaft 10 fathoms 3 feet, and we have this day set the same to drive by four men, at 10*l.* 10s. per fathom; the end is also strongly charged with mundic and blende, with spots of lead, letting out a quantity of water. We calculate we have to drive this end about 4 fathoms further to intersect the Baddern main elvan course, under which will be found the tin lode, all in whole ground; this is an important point, as it is reasonable to expect, when the elvan course is cut through, it will drain a great portion, if not the whole, of the water from the western mine. The 12 to drive west of cross-cut, from tin shaft, by two men and two boys, at 3*l.* 10s. per fathom, in a lode 2½ feet wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom, and likely to improve, as it is all in whole ground; this old level we have cleared out, which was filled with rubbish. We have also set three tribute pitches, from 10s. 6d. to 13s. in 1*l.* A short time will prove the two great points north and south of Hill Brothers shaft, which shall be pushed on with all possible speed. Our engines are now working well.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Tredinnick, C. Bawden, March 18: The 150 fm. level cross-cut, driving south from Harvey's engine-shaft, is still in the elvan course, and is hard for driving. We have cut into the lode in No. 1 cross-cut, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, at the 140 fm. level, 5 ft., and have broken therefrom some splendid stones of tin, but cannot as yet ascertain its size or value. We have not yet communicated the 140, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, with the 140, west of Offord's; the lode in this level is 4½ ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 10*l.* per fm. In the 140, driving east of Offord's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 15*l.* per fm. Offord's shaftmen are now engaged cutting ground at the 130 fm. level, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, for flat-rods, which are now working at the 100 fm. level. The lode in the stope in back of the 140, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, is worth for tin and copper 20*l.* per fm. Nos. 1 and 2 stopes in bottom of the 130, east of Offord's shaft, are worth respectively 25*l.* and 12*l.* per fm. for copper and tin. The lode in the 130 fathom level, driving east of Offord's shaft, is at present unproductive. The lode in the 110 fm. level, driving east from Mathew's shaft, is disordered by a slide. In the 100 fm. level, driving east of the above shaft, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth for tin 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise in back of this level is 5 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. for tin. The lode in the 90 fm. level, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth for tin 14*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the 80 fm. level, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin 10*l.* per fm. The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 70 fm. level, is worth 14*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. The lode in the rise in back of the 70 fathom level, against Walker's shaft, is worth for tin and copper ore 12*l.* per fm.; stope in back of the 70 west of Walker's shaft is worth for tin and copper ore 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin 8*l.* per fm. The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 36 fm. level, is 4½ ft. wide, worth for tin from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. The ground in the 36 fm. level cross-cut, driving south from this shaft, is favourable and highly mineralised.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, N. T. Miners, Thomas George, March 22: The ground at Carnmeal engine-shaft, sinking below the 114, which for some time past has been exceedingly hard, has now materially changed for the better, which will enable us to expedite the sinking, and is also more favourable for the production of tin. The lode in the 114, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, and has very much improved, now worth 15*l.* per fm.; the lode altogether presents a splendid appearance, and is letting out a great deal of water. No change to notice in other parts of the mine.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS.—Edw. Rogers, E. Rogers, March 23: At the adit level driving west the lode is 6 in. wide, unproductive. Michell's flat-rod shaft is cased and divided from adit to the 12, and the men commenced driving west at this point, at 2*l.* per fathom, stented the month; the lode in the end is 18 inches wide, producing stones of tin, but there is not sufficient done yet to ascertain its real value.

GREAT WHEAL METAL.—Wm. Chappell, March 23: We have not been able to sink No. 1 shaft for the week, owing to the increase of surface water, which is too much to keep by manual labour. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is 20 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom for tin, although the bottom of this shaft is only 6 fms. below surface; we have proved this lode by sinking trial shafts for upwards of 200 fathoms in length, where the lode maintains its size and character, producing tin to the full extent named. The back of this lode is precisely of the same character as that of Great Wheal Vor, in Wheal Metal back, the gossan of which is very rich for tin. There is a parallel lode about 50 fathoms west, where the ancient workers sunk a shaft about 11 fms., where the whole of the lode, both east and west, for nearly 200 fathoms in length, has been taken away for tin from surface to within 3 ft. to the bottom of the shaft; the lode is 15 in. wide, and worth for tin 12*l.* per fathom. The men are now engaged fixing the 6-inch lift in this shaft, and erecting a horse-whim, so as to drain the water by means of a horse-engine, when we shall be able to sink the shaft 10 fathoms deeper, which will lay open a most valuable piece of tin ground, and remunerate the shareholders. To the south of this there are three other parallel lodes, all within about 60 fathoms, on one of which we have cleared up a shaft down about 7 fathoms, where the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom; this lode is also taken away both east and west of the shaft for a great number of fathoms. Our engine will command the whole of these lodes, and enable us to raise tin in paying quantities. The shareholders in Great Wheal Metal may congratulate themselves on having a very valuable mining property.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Wm. Smyth, March 22: The shaft at Gwyn Lillion is timbered down to the shallow adit, and the men are now engaged in cutting a leat to take away the water at that level, preparatory to sinking under it. The weather is still hard and frosty, and unfavourable for dressing operations, but it seems thawing now

HARWOOD.—J. Race, March 18: There is nothing new to note in the level at Scar Head. We have left off driving the drift until the level gets up. The stopes are worth 1 ton of ore per fm. No alteration in Trough level. We are very near cutting the cross vein. Our dressing operations are much hindered by the frost and snow.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, March 21: The lode in the stopes in the back of the 25 east is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the cross-cut south, at West Hawkmoor, no lode has been met with. This end will now be suspended, and the men placed to drive on a branch or lode, which we passed through in driving the level on No. 3 lode, for proof of the same. In the cross-cut north we have, to all appearance, cut what, in all probability, is No. 2 lode. The men will at once be placed to prove this, and by next week I hope to be able to give you more particulars on this. The stopes in the back of the adit level, on No. 3 lode, are turning out some good work for tin ore, another parcel of which we are getting on with.

KELLY BRAY.—George Rowe, March 22: The lode in the 70 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and peach; having passed through three small cross branches within the last few feet driving has rendered the lode in the present end a little disordered. There is no change in the appearance of the ground in the 60 fm. level cross-cut north. The ground in the new shaft, and also in the rise in the back of the 25 is improved for progress. We calculate to have about 3 fms. further to sink, rise, &c., to communicate, which will be done with all possible dispatch.

LADY BERTHA.—Capt. Harpur and Metherell, March 21: We have no particular change to inform you of in the appearance or character of the lode in the shaft sinking below the 41 east, since our last report, being about 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, iron, and stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 41 west the lode is about 2 feet wide, composed of mundic, peach, and ore, worth of the latter 1 ton per fm.; we hope to communicate this winze with the 53 fm. level shortly. The ground in the cross-cut to the east of the great cross-course continues favourable for driving, consisting of prian, mundic, flookan, and occasional spots of lead ore, letting out some water. In the end driving east at this place we have a small branch carrying a well-defined lode and regular walls. The tribute pitches are producing much as usual.

LANIVET.—J. Tregay, March 18: The cylinder of our engine requiring to be bored up before sinking further, we have found it necessary to take it out and send it to the foundry for that purpose; consequently, the principal works will be suspended till that is completed, and the principal costs of the mine suspended likewise for, we expect, a fortnight from this day. This course was rendered necessary by the uneven wearing of the cylinder, causing the consumption of coals to be excessive for the amount of work done. We expect after this repair to work with a much smaller consumption of coals. The tin that was on the floors already clean we considered proper should be sold, the bill for which is enclosed.

MAUDLIN.—John Tregay, March 18: Old Mine: The ground in bottom of the shaft is still rather hard for sinking. Early in the coming week the shaftmen will fix cistern, &c., for standing-lift at this level, which will expedite the sinking. In the 70 east we are not yet through the cross-course, which is letting out much water; we expect a large lode ahead; in the back of this level we shall be enabled to stope the ore ground as soon as the shaftmen have completed fixing the cistern, &c., already referred to. In the cross-cut west of shaft we have not yet cut the lode.—West Mine: The shaftmen are making good progress in sinking.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, March 23: Brabner's Shaft: The pitch in back of the 80 yard level, south of No. 1 winze, is worth 1½ ton of lead per fm. The pitch south of No. 2 winze is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitch in bottom of the 80 yard level, from the winze, is worth 12 cwts. per fm. At William's shaft the sinking is progressing satisfactorily—down 6 yards below the level. The pitch in bottom of the 50 yard level, north of shaft, is worth 2½ tons of lead per fm. The pitch in bottom of the 40 yard level, south of shaft, is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The frost has again returned upon us, consequently we shall not be able to sample at the proper time.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, March 22: The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 62, is still moderate for getting through. The branch referred to here in my last has fallen in with other branches, and crossed to the south part of the shaft, the whole forming a lode composed of quartz and red iron, intermixed with killas, in which are to be seen spots of ore occasionally, and hence I conclude that it is a part of the lode, or an offshoot from it; I hope, however, we shall be able to say more about it in the course of sinking a few feet more. The lode in the stopes in back of the 42 east is large, divided by a horse of killas, and producing 1¾ ton of ore per fm.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, March 18: I have set the men a bargain to drive on the level at 67s. per fm. About 3 ft. beyond the east and west vein just cut we have cut another small string, which makes me think the vein is in two at the intersection. No change of importance in the new level.

NEW CORNISH.—J. Richards, March 20: Latchley Consols: The 40 has been driven east of the engine-shaft 1 fm. 3 ft. 1 in., the lode proving 2 ft. wide, and producing stones of ore. In the stope in bottom of the 40 east, and east of Sleep's winze, the lode continues to yield its usual quantity of ore—3 tons per fm.—South Wheal Maria: The level west has been extended 1 fm. 2 ft. 4 in.; the lode has increased in size from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of capel, an abundance of mundic and quartz, with a small proportion of ore, and is altogether more healthy; the ground, however, is still hard, rendering it difficult to explore. The 82 has been driven east of engine-shaft 1 fm. 4 ft. 8 in.; at the most extreme point the lode is cut into, proving 5 ft. wide, and although not so good it is still promising, and worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The 70 has been driven west of the engine-shaft 1 fm. 3 ft. 1 in.; at this point also the lode has been cut into, proving 18 in. wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and a little ore; more lode, however, is thought to be standing south, for proof of which we purpose extending the cross-cut in that direction. There are three pitches working, at an average tribute of 11s. 4d. in 1*l.* We intend sampling in May about from 80 to 100 tons of copper ore.

NEW CROW HILL.—Wm. Trelease, March 21: There is good ground in both the ends in the 70, also in the 55, and the stopes are improved.—Wheal Louisa: The 50 fm. level east is in excellent ground, and the lode has improved since last week, being now 1 ft. wide, the greatest part of which is saving work for the stamps, and there is a little water coming from the end.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, March 20: We have set to drive north the 32 at the new engine-shaft, 4 fms. stent, or cut the lode, the takers to pay all horse-hire, and to fill and land the stuff, to six men and two wages boys, at 9*l.* per fm. The tributers in back of the deep adit have a good lode, and if it continues as good as at present for the next five weeks they will raise from 10 to 15 tons of ore, worth 60*l.*

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, W. Mitchell, March 22: The lode in the 84, east of Bickford's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the same level west is 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 74, west of Bickford's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below this level is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 74, west of Bickford's, is worth 20*l.* per fm. The stope in the back of the same level, west of winze, is worth 7*l.* per fm. The lode in the 77, west of Bickford's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 58, west of Bickford's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. The stope in the back of the 58, west of winze, is worth 20*l.* per fm. The stope east of the same winze is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 46 fm. level, west of Bickford's shaft, is small and unproductive.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, March 23: The lode in the 26, east of the new shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore; and in the same level west the lode is about the same size, and for the last 6 feet driven has been worth 3*l.* per fathom, price for driving 2*l.* 10s.; the shaft going down very satisfactorily. There is nothing more of importance to-day, but will write you to-morrow the results of the setting.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, G. Rickard, March 23: The 86 west remains without alteration; I never saw a more promising lode in the mine. The winze sinking below the 74 is worth from 12*l.* to 14*l.* per fm.; this is opening up a piece of valuable ore ground. The lode in the 74 fm. level west, on the north part, is producing good stones of ore, and favourable for progress. The lode in the 64 west has an improving appearance, worth 15*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 52, west from No. 1 winze, is worth from 30*l.* to 35*l.* per fm. We have just pricked into the lode, west of the cross-course, at our 40, which is producing stones of ore and mundic, and bids fair for a good productive lode, as seen in the 30 above, which is now worth 12*l.* per fm. The ground by the side of the lode, on Trawse adit end east, is very favourable, and good progress is being made, as will as the sinking Rickard's shaft, which is already sunk 3 fms. below the surface. The tribute department throughout the mine is without change, yielding the full supplies as heretofore. The machinery on the mine is in complete order, and working well.

NEW WHEAL ROSE.—J. Middleton, J. Hammill, jun., March 23: Our lode improves as we approach the east and west lode in driving south, when we believe we shall be rewarded for our outlay.

NORTH BULLER.—R. Pryor, March 18: There has been no lode taken down in the 100 end, east of cross-cut, on the new south lode, during the past week, and the ground in the 100 cross-cut south continues much the same.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—Wm. Hancock, March 21: New Engine-shaft: The lode or branch in bottom of it, referred to in my report for the meeting, so far as we have opened on it since, is about 1½ ft. wide, inclining south, composed of flookan, and looking spar, a little blende and mundic, with excellent stones of lead—not being in settled ground yet; but, from appearances, all that is wanted is a greater depth, when I have not the least doubt it will be found highly productive. The shaft is in regular course of sinking by nine men, horses in the whim all the time.—Old Sump-shaft: We hope to get in order to commence to clear up below the 5 fm. level on Thursday, provided we can get pumps brought on the mine in time. I am now going to try to purchase some. No change in any other part of the mine.—P.S. I forward you a box of the lead and blende by rail that came from the shaft, which looks well for the depth, as no one can deny, and only 27 fms. below surface.

NORTH MINERA.—March 22: The men are progessing with the sinking of the engine-shaft; there is no alteration in the character of the ground; it is composed of bastard limestone, carbonate or lime, spar, and a little sand. The 40 fm. level south-west is the same as last week, composed of bastard limestone, spar, and shale; this lode is carrying good walls. The 40, north-east, is composed of bastard limestone, carbonate of lime, spar, and good stones of ore. The 35 yard level, driving south upon a branch from the main lode, will produce ⅛ ton of lead ore per fathom.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, March 23: The shaftmen are now busy at work in casing and dividing the shaft from the 26 to the 30—all this will be accomplished, and the men will commence driving the 30 east and west, by Friday morning. All energy will be used in driving the 30 west, to get in under the bunch of lead ore with in the 20 above. The lode in the 20 end west is 2 ft. wide, and a very promising lode indeed, producing dressing work for lead, and letting out a quantity of water, which is a good indication. The lode in the 20, east of shaft, is still in a disordered state.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, J. Tregoning, Thos. Jenkin, March 23: Engine-shaft: The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with a little copper ore, and the ground is become more favourable for driving. The lode in the 100 fm. level end east is looking better, it now being 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and likely to improve.—Tresider's Shaft: The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of this shaft, is full 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and peach, with stones of copper ore, and, judging from the favourable indications this end presents, we fully believe it is near the course of ore met with in the level above. The lode in the 100 fathom level, east of shaft, has improved, and is now worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, with indications of further improvement. The lode in this end, west of the shaft, is worth 15*l.* per fathom, and in the bottom 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 90 fm. level end, east of shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the level east is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom; the stope in the back of the level 4 tons, and the winze sinking below the level 2 tons per fathom. All other places without change. We shall sell on Thursday next 330 tons of better quality copper ore than our last, which will pay the cost, and leave a little profit to the adventurers. We are glad to say our prospects are much better at present than they have been for the last eighteen months.

and are pushing down as fast as possible with a full pare of men. The 20, west of Parker's, is still being driven through the same splendid body of gossan.

PAR AND ST. BLAZEY CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, March 21: The new shaft is sunk, timbered, and made complete 3½ fms. below the surface. Present price for sinking, 5l. per fm., which includes all the timbering. This is very favourable ground, and I hope it will continue so through to the 16. The lode in the 16 west is still disordered by the cross-course, but easy for progress; the present price for driving is 3l. per fm. We are pushing this on under the shaft, that we may rise against it to expedite the work. We shall get this shaft through to the 16 in order to sink below as fast as possible, having every confidence that the lodes will be found profitably productive in this beautiful channel of ground.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, March 18: Sump: The lode in the pitch in back of the 130 east is worth 49l. per fm.; as far as seen there is no south wall. The 130 west end is poor. The 120 east end is poor. The lode south of the 120 east rise is worth 50l. per fm.; no south wall. We have cross-cut the lode in the 120 west about 14 ft., worth 14l. per fm.; it appears we have reached the north wall, which will be proved early in the week. In the 110 east we have intersected a lode 2 ft. wide in the north cross-cut, containing a little tin and spots of copper ore, but have not yet reached the lode that produced copper in the level above (47). The lode in the stope in the bottom of Cobbler's shaft is worth 12l. per fm. The 110 east is worth 7l. per fm. The 100 west is worth 6l. per fm. The 90 east is worth 5l. per fm. The 90 west is worth 4l. per fathom. The 68 east is worth 7l. per fm. The 68 west is poor.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Wm. Gifford, March 21: We are pushing on the sinking of Watson's shaft with all possible speed. The men commence working on Monday mornings at 1 o'clock, and continue the same until Saturday nights at 10 o'clock. The 30 east is driving on the side of the lode. In the 30 west we are carrying the lode, which is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz and arsenical mundic, with occasional stones of black and yellow copper ore, but not enough to value.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, Wm. H. Martin, March 23: The ground in the 90 cross-cut, north of Louisa's shaft, is hard, and consequently we are making but slow progress therein. The lode in the 80, west of Hill's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom for tin. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 70, west of Hill's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fathom for tin and copper. The lode in the 70, west of Hand's shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of mundic and spar. The lode in Hand's shaft, sinking below this level, is 2 ft. wide, and disordered by cross branches. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below this level, is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 60, west of Hand's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of yellow copper. The lode in the 50, west of Hand's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and of a kindly appearance, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 40, west of Hand's shaft, will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. All other places are without change since our last report.

PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, March 22: Our setting on Friday last was as follows:—73 men on tutwork, and 100 on tribute, at an average of 10s. 9d. in 1l.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, March 21: In the bottom of our engine-shaft there is a cross-course, which has disordered the lode; we shall probably have this cross-course in the shaft to the 40; it will be favourable for cross-cutting to the north and south lodes. The shaft is re-set to nine men, at 15l. per fm., to sink, fix timber, &c.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, March 21: In consequence of the water we have not been able to sink much in the lower stope, on Grady's lode, during the past week, therefore I put the men to stope the western end from the bottom upwards, where the lode is looking remarkably well, producing the richest description of purple ore. We broke one lump on Monday last weighing ½ cwt., the finest specimen of the kind I ever saw; when such rich and beautiful ore is found in a fine congenial lode in the 18 fm. level, I think it very reasonable to expect large quantities of the same description of mineral underneath. There is also a very important feature of its continuance—the ore is lengthening as we get down. The stope west of Bush's shaft is large, and producing a good mixture of yellow and purple ore; the former appears to be the prevailing mineral. As there are a great many tons of ore on the floors, I have employed three spallers to prepare it for crushing. I expect to set Grady's shaft to sink on the course of the lode some day next week.

ROBOROUGH DOWN.—Thomas Foote, William Johns, March 20: There is no alteration in the 20 east since last reported on, as we are driving by the side of the lode. The end is still letting down the water from the Trial shaft. There is no change to notice in the stope since last report. The water is drained down from the Trial shaft 7 fms. 2 ft.; and we calculate on being able to sink this shaft again next week.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, March 22: We have had a breakage in Ellen's shaft, which has hindered us more than a week in the prosecution of the different operations, and will also cause a little falling off in the next sampling; but we are glad to say it is now repaired, the water forked, and the men have resumed their work.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards, E. Carthew, W. Temby, March 23: Giesler's engine shaftmen have completed dividing, casing, and bed-planking the shaft from the 50 to the 60, and are at present engaged in cutting plat at the 60, which will be completed against the middle of next week. The lode in the 50 east is at present unproductive. The lode in the 50 west contains stones of copper ore. All our stopes are at present working on tribute, two at 2s., and one at 1s. 6d. in 1l. The other bargains are without change since last reported.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Robert Jackson, March 23: In Mayne's cross-cut, in the 50 south, the ground is favourable for driving, and good progress has been made. In the 50, east of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In Gilbert's rise, in back of the 40, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, prian, and stones of ore. In the 20, east of the engine-shaft, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good saving work. In the deep adit level, driving east, the ground is easy for driving, and congenial for mineral. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS.—J. Pope, March 23: We have taken down the lode in the 20 west, which is 20 in. wide, producing fine stones of rich copper ore, and from its appearance I expect a good course of ore shortly. We have also taken down the the lode in the 20 east, which is 15 in. wide, composed of soft spar and peach, intermixed with ore throughout, a very promising lode; as soon as we have completed the shaft to this level nearly the whole of the backs will be taken away on tribute, when I hope the time is not far distant when South Alfred Consols will appear in the Ticketing List.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian, Wm. Williams, March 18: The 20 cross-cut, south from the engine lode, has been driven to within a short distance of the same level north from West Basset lode, and we purpose commencing to bore through on Tuesday next to let down the water. In the 20 north, west of the engine-shaft, we are now in 11 fms., and have passed through a lode about 15 in. wide, composed of ferruginous gossan, with a little copper, but not sufficient to value; we purpose continuing this cross-cut north. In the 10, west of engine-shaft cross-cut, on middle lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz and gossan, impregnated with black and grey copper ore. In the deep adit level, west of new shaft, on West Basset lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and soft quartz, impregnated with tin—a very kindly lode. We have commenced sinking King's shaft from the surface on West Basset lode, and it is now 6 feet deep; this shaft will be perpendicular to the 20, where it will take the lode, will be adapted for the pitwork, and is in a good position for commanding both the eastern and western portions of our sett on this lode.

SOUTH CRENVER.—Edward Chegwin, March 21: In the adit end, driving west of cross-cut, on north lode, the lode is 9 inches wide, producing stones of mundic, with spots of copper ore.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, March 20: The various points of operation in the mine are progressing most satisfactorily. In the 60 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth full 15l. per fm., and likely to improve. In the 50 west the lode is very wide; at present we are only carrying the south part of it; we shall commence taking down the other part this week, after which I shall be better able to speak of its value. In the 40 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper 18l. per fm., with every appearance of the lode continuing good. In the 30 west the lode is still disordered, and for the present poor, but from the character of the lode to-day I expect an improvement here shortly. The lode in the 20 west is 18 in. wide, containing a little lead and copper, at present not quite enough to value, but is showing indications of improvement soon. We have cleared up the air-shaft, which I find has been sunk 3 fms. below the 50; the ground at this point at present is rather spare for sinking; let to six men, at 13l. per fm. for the month. There is no change in any other part of the mine to speak of since my last report. All our surface operations are in regular course of working. We are prepared to sample 20 tons of silver-lead ore by the end of the week. I expect to sample the 20 tons of copper at Aberystwith in course of a few days.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—W. Roberts, March 22: I cannot speak of any improvement in the tutwork bargains since last reported. We are getting on tolerably well with the sinking of the flat-rod shaft under the 36, and with the rise in the back of the 70, which we hope to hole in about a fortnight or three weeks time. We shall not be able to sample as much next as was last, in consequence of a falling off in the tribute pitches.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Maunder, March 22: The 90 cross-cut is extended 7 fathoms from shaft; the ground, we are glad to say, has so far been more favourable for progress than in the 60 and 75 fm. level cross-cuts. We hope to find the same favourable change in the character of the west lode when intersected. The lode in the 75 north is 3 feet wide, consisting of barytes and white iron, and yielding occasional large stones of lead ore. The lode in the 60 north is without change to notice since last reported. The lode in the 45 north is 3 ft. wide, consisting of gossan, flookan, blende, and fine-grained lead—a very promising lode. The cross-cut being put out west from this level is still going through a beautiful soft and mineralised channel of ground, but has not as yet intersected anything of importance.

SOUTH LOVELL.—W. Chappell, March 23: The mine is in fork to the bottom of the shaft, and the tinstuff reported to be left in the plat by the former workers is now discovered, which is of a very rich quality; the men are now engaged timbering and securing the back of the plat and end of shaft, when we shall lose no time in getting the whole of the tinstuff left in the plat to surface, and clear and secure the levels both east and west, so as to ascertain where this rich quality tinstuff was broken. From information I received yesterday, it is about 30 fathoms east of shaft, in the bottom of the level, where the lode is stated to be 1 ft. wide, and of a very rich character. We are making good progress in clearing up the north-eastern shaft; when cleared to the bottom we shall lose no time in sinking this shaft, as the engine appears to drain the water from the whole of these lodes, which will then enable us to work most extensively.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 18: The lode in the adit west is 15 in. wide, of quartz, prian, and gossan, embedded in a very congenial granite; we shall hurry on this end as fast as possible against we get down the engine-shaft, which we purpose shortly to commence.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—March 22: Youren's Lode: The lode in Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 150, is 20 in. wide, and consist of peach, spar, and mundic. In the 150 west the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and peach. The lode in the 140 west is looking better, now about 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and promising for improvement. In the 130 west the lode is 20 in. wide, chiefly composed of spar, producing occasional stones of ore. We have two stopes in the bottom of the 130 west working by twelve men, each stope yielding about 2 tons of ore per fathom. The two stopes over the back of the 130 west are each producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 120 west the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the winze sinking below the 110 west, is 20 in. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and mundic. In the 78 west the lode is 20 in. wide, consisting of spar and peach, unproductive. The ground in the 100 fm. level cross-cut north is hard.—South Lode: In the 140 east the lode is 15 in. wide, consisting of spar, and mundic, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 13 east is looking better, now 18 in. wide, composed of soft spar and copper, saving work.—South Part of South Lode: In the 120 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, and looking a great deal better, now producing fully 2 tons of ore per fm., and from its appearance is promising a speedy improvement.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—J. Nancarrow, J. Daniel, March 23: The lode below the 20 west is worth 6l. per fm. The stopes above the 20 is worth 4l. per fm. There has not been much done here in the past week, the men having been taking down lode in the 40. The east stope below the 20 is worth 4l. per fm. The west stope below the 20 is worth 10l. per fm. The only change in the 40 west is a little increase of water. The 40 east is worth 6l. per fm.; this end is now driven to the east end of Roderick's shaft. The men are making fair progress in sinking Roderick's shaft; here there is no alteration to report.

ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, W. R. Rutter, March 22: Owl Lode: The lode in the adit end, driving north, has become a little harder for breaking, but shows no falling off in value, being worth at present full 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level end, driving north, seems to be improving. As this point of operation is only a short distance behind a valuable piece of ground recently laid open in the adit level, we expect to meet with the deeper portion of the deposit shortly, not only here, but also in the 20, 40, and 50 fm. levels, which are all being extended in that direction. There is no particular change in any of the other lodes throughout the mine since last reported.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—J. Carthew, W. Williams, March 22: On the new lode the shallow adit level is being driven by two men; the lode is large, with tin throughout. The stopes in the bottom of this level are now down to the deep adit, with a good branch of tin holding down in the bottom. We intend to sink a winze in this good run of tin ground. We are still sinking the Guide shaft, and at the setting on Saturday next we intend to set the levels to drive on the Guide and new lodes, which we have no doubt will open up some good tin ground.

TRELOWETH.—J. Richards, March 23: The lode in the sump-winze sinking below the 144 is worth 15l. per fm. The winze is under the level 7½ fms. The 144 end is worth fully 12l. per fm. The 134 is worth 8l. per fm. The 124 is worth 5l. per fm. Not much alteration in the pitches.

TRENCROM.—W. Arthur, H. Woolcock, March 23: There is no change in the 110, east of Hollow's, since our last report. The lode in the rise above the 100, east of Hollow's, is 15 inches wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90, east of Hollow's, is 15 inches wide, worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the 90, west of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 1 foot wide, worth 2l. per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's shaft, is 18 inches wide, worth 5l. per fathom. We have communicated the rise above the 50 to the 40. The lode in the 40, east of Hollow's, in 12 in. wide, stamping work for tin.

TREREW WHEAL ROSE.—J. Middleton, Wm. Billing, March 23: The men are busily engaged in raising stone for building the engine and other necessary houses.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE UNITED.—John Medlen, March 22: Our setting on Friday runs thus:—To sink the new sump-shaft below the 162 fathom by six men, at 12l. per fathom; the lode at present is worth 12l. per fathom. To drive this level east of shaft by two men and two boys, at 50s. per fm.; the lode is worth 6l. per fm. To drive the 172, west of Trevenen shaft, by six men, at 50s. per fm.; the lode is worth 4l. per fm. To drive this level, east of shaft, by six men, at 50s. per fm.; lode worth 6l. per fm. The 162 to drive west of this shaft by four men, at 84s. per fm.—poor. This level to drive east by one man and one boy, at 50s. per fm., also poor. To drive a cross-cut south in the 70, east of old sump-shaft, by four men, for 1 fathom stent, at 5l. per fm. We also set to 22 tributers, at an average tribute of 9s. 8d. in 1l.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, March 21: Field's shaft is now down 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 110. In our last you were informed the great blende course we had been sinking on had spliced out to nothing, and in its stead a large quartz lode had come in on the footwall of the shaft. In cutting through the latter we have discovered a lode 4 to 5 feet, standing to the west of the quartz lode, and which, as far as seen, is worth 2 tons of rich blende stuff per fm. By next reporting day we shall have this deposit of ore all over the bottom of the shaft, when we shall be able to judge whether or not it is more than a fresh splice come in. In the 124, south from Clay's, the lode is 6 to 8 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of rich blende per fm. Curtis's pitch, in the 110, south of rise, continues to yield 3 tons of blende per fathom. Beal's pitch, north of rise, is worth 1 ton per fm. Harris's pitch, north of Field's, in the 110, is worth 1 ton per fm. William's pitch, in said level, south of Wenallt's boundary, is worth 2 tons per fm.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU (Gold).—J. Remfry: The gold shoots in Nos. 1 and 2 stopes, in back of the deep adit, are rising westward towards the cross-course. In No. 1 stope we are breaking good work, with very nice specimens of visible gold. In No. 2 stope a bit of blank but very kindly ground has come in, and doubtless we shall have the visible gold there again very shortly. To reach the rich shoot as it rises westward we have commenced to sink a shaft from surface, in which the lode is of a most promising nature for gold. Visible gold has also been seen during the week in the 5 fm. level west from No. 2 sink, but the bearing ground appears to run beneath the level. The 5 fm. level stopes between Nos. 1 and 2 sinks has very much improved during the week. The west stope in the shallow adit is also looking well. On Martin's lode we have commenced a sink; the lode is about 2 feet wide, well impregnated with copper ore; former trials showed a good produce of gold from the mineral. We are in the middle of winter again, with three inches of snow, and the frost stops the stamps at night.

WELSH (Gold).—W. Vincent, March 20: We have been greatly hindered by tremendous gales of wind and cold weather, rendering surface operations almost impossible for the time, and doing a good deal of damage to the roofs of the buildings, which we are now repairing. I send by this post 13 ozs. 18 dwts. 11 grs. of gold, extracted last week from 24 cwts. of ore. At Cefn Coch the lode still continues good; and although the gold is not very visible in the stuff, yet the produce comes out well. The weather has obliged us to stop the sink from surface, and the men are put to take down a promising piece of ground under the rise. At Berthlwyd, in Nos. 1 and 2 levels there is no change. I hope we shall be able to work our tramway and stamps on the 1st prox.

WEST MARIA FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—W. Skewis, J. Donnal, March 20: The ground in the 50 cross-cut north is improved, and better progress is being made in driving. In stoping the bottom of the 40 east, towards Fortescue shaft, the ground has become harder; therefore, less progress is being made. In the 40 cross-cut south there has been but little done since our last report, the men being engaged in clearing up Maria engine-shaft. In the 40 west we have commenced taking down the lode, which is very hard; consequently, but little has been done to alter its value; as soon as cut through we will at once let you know the result. In the 20 east, on Capel Tor lode, no change has taken place since our last report; the ground is still very hard for driving. The 20 west, on Capel Tor lode, is getting out of the influence of the cross-course, and we are glad to say the lode is improving, and will now yield 2 tons of ore per fathom, with indications of an improvement. The stratum by the side of the lode is better than before seen anywhere in this level. The lode in the 12, east of new shaft, is about 4 ft. wide, much harder than it has been—a fine looking lode, producing saving work for copper ore, and promising for an improvement. The driving of the 12 west has not been resumed since holing the winze.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, March 20: The part of lode now being cut into in the cross-cut in the 150, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is chiefly capel; I expect we have about 3 feet more to drive to reach the elvan, when we shall push away west as fast as possible. The part of lode now being cut into in the No. 5 cross-cut, in the 162 west, contains capel, quartz, iron, and a little rich ore occasionally. The lode in the rise in the back of the 162, west of Morris's engine-shaft, continues to produce 21l. worth of copper ore per fm.; it is, however, a little tighter at present for working, owing to its being vughy in places. The ground in Morris's shaft continues favourable for progress, and kindly for mineral. We will do our best to get it down to the 172 in about eight weeks from this time. We have intersected some elvan in the bottom of No. 6 cross-cut, in the 162 east, and I think it is through the lode, another foot or two will prove it. There is no particular change in the character of the lode immediately adjoining the elvan.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—March 22: South Lode: The lode in Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 75, is producing 7 tons of ore per fathom, and looking well. In the 75 west the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom; the lode in the eastern end, in the 75, is yielding fully 4 tons of ore per fathom—a good lode. We are desuing the lode in the rise over the back of the 75 east. The lode in the 65 west is 5 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The two stopes over the back of the 65, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, are each yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom; and the two stopes over the 65, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, are yielding one 2 tons, and the other 3 tons of ore par fathom.—North Lode: The lode in the 65, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, and east of the cross-cut, is 20 in. wide, looking better, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and is promising for improvement. The stope over the back of the 65 east is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. We sampled yesterday (computed) 192 tons of ore.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, March 22: The shaftmen are now engaged fixing lift, &c., at the 20, which we hope to accomplished by the end of the present week, after which the sinking will be resumed with all speed. In the 20, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and shows a much more kindly appearance than we have hitherto seen at this level. In the same level, driving east, the lode is getting more settled, and has every appearance of improving. Nothing of any importance has been met with in the adit cross-cut.

WHEAL BULLER.—James Inch, J. Dyer, March 21: Whitford's Shaft: In the 145 driving east, lode 1 ft. wide—poor. In the 130, driving west, lode 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 6l. per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth for tin and copper ores 10l. per fathom.—Stevens's Shaft: The 92, driving west, is producing stones of tin, but not enough to value. The 80, driving west, is producing ½ ton of copper ore per fm.—Hocking's Shaft: In the 70 driving west, on the north tin lode, the lode is 10 ft. wide; we are driving on the north part of this lode, which is worth for tin 20l. per fm. The 60 driving east, on this lode, is worth for tin 12l. per fm. The 60 driving west, on the north part of this lode, is worth for tin from 15l. to 20l. per fm. In one pitch working in the bottom of the 50, east of cross-course, lode 15 ft. wide, producing good work for tin. In another pitch working in bottom of this level, west of cross-course, lode 10 ft. wide, worth for tin 25l. per fm. We have three other pitches working in back of this level at an average tribute of 9s. in 1l. At this point we have a large quantity of tinstuff discovered, which is soft for breaking and free for stamping.—Kistle's Shaft: In the 80 driving east, on the old lode, lode 7 ft. wide, producing tin, but not to value. The distance from this end to the eastern boundary is about 150 fms., and the lode standing in whole ground. About 30 fms. west of this shaft we have two pitches working, one at 3s. in 1l., by four men, and one at 3s. 6d. in 1l., by four men, on a separate lode or part of the old lode, which remains to be proved, and standing in whole under this level. At this point we have a very large quantity of good tinstuff discovered. A winze sinking under the 70, on the north lode, worth for tin 8l. per fm. Upon the whole, our future prospects are very cheering.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, March 21: On Saturday the following bargains were set:—The 108 west to drive by the side of the lode, by six men, stent the month, at 8l. per fm. The 108 east to drive by the side of the lode, by six men, stent the month, at 8l. per fm. The 96 east to drive on the south part of the lode, by four men, stent 1 fm., at 9l. per fm.; this part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capels, quartz, and mundic, and copper ore, yielding saving work for dressing. The cross-cut south in the 96, west of Cock's shaft, to drive by six men, stent the month, at 4l. 10s. per fm. A winze in bottom of the 96 west to sink by four men, stent 2 fms., at 11l. per fm.; the lode is 7 ft. wide, 3 ft. of the south part yielding 20l. worth of copper ore per fm. The stope in back of the 96 west by two men, stent the month, at 3l. 15s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons, worth 10l. per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 84 east, east and west of Hoskin's winze, by four men, stent the month, at 3l. per fm.; the lode is worth 10l. per fm. A rise in the back of the 84 east, by the side of the lode, by six men, stent to hole at 3l. 15s. per fm. A winze in bottom of the 72 east to sink by the side of the lode, by six men, to hole at 6l. per fm. The 48 east to drive by six men, stent the month, at 3l. 15s. per fm.; the lode is small and poor at present. All the filling and landing in the mine to two men, for two months, at 8l. 10s. per month. A pitch in back of the 84 east, east of Oats's rise, by two men, for two months, at 12s. in 1l.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Geo. Rowe, March 18: The lode in the 61 west is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spotted with good quality yellow copper ore. The stoping in bottom of the 61 east is progressing as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The pitch working in bottom of the 50 east, on the new south lode, has improved, and producing some fine stones of ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, March 18: The lode in the 120 west is 2½ ft. wide, which is alive for tin, and the ground is looking more congenial, indicating an improvement. There is evidently a large lode coming in at the 110 east, and from which we are breaking some very good work for tin, but not being through it we cannot state its value. The lode in the 110 west is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and yielding good work for tin, worth 25l. per fm.—a very promising lode. There are two stopes above this level—one worth 15l. and the other 10l. per fm. The lode in the rise above the 100 east is large, and producing good work, worth 14l. per fm. One stope above this level is worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 110 west is 3 feet wide, and worth from 10l. to 12l. per fm. In a stope above this level the lode is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90 east is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin, worth 14l. per fm. Two stopes above this level are worth 10l. and 6l. per fm. The lode in the 90 west is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, of quartz and prian, producing a little tin, but not enough to value, although a very kindly lode. The lode in the rise above the 80 east is 2½ ft. wide, a good tinny lode, worth 10l. per fathom. Three stopes above the 80 west are worth 15l., 14l., and 10l. per fm. The lode in the 66 west is small, and we propose to rise above this level so as to cut open some tinny ground as the upper levels are driven west from the new shaft. In stripping down the new shaft we have a very good lode, worth from 10l. to 12l. per fm.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, March 18: The lode in the 130 east end is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the 115 east end, from west cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 115 west end, from east cross-cut, is unproductive. The ground in the 90 cross-cut is favourable for driving. The lode in the stope above the 115 is worth for copper ore 10l. per fm.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, March 23: Fisher's Lode: At the 40, driving east of Annie's engine-shaft, the lode is small and poor. At this level west the lode is 6 inches wide—unproductive. At the 30, driving east of Gryll's whim-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 12l. per fathom. At the 20, driving east of Pressure shaft, the lode is in a disordered state, and unproductive; but we expect an improvement in this end as we get out of the influence of the elvan course. In the winze in the bottom of this level, west of the shaft, the lode is worth 6l. per fathom. At the 10, west of Jones's whim-shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide—unproductive. At the from surface, and east of Gryll's shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, opening tribute ground.—Standard Lode: At the 12, driving east of Badger's shaft, there is no alteration; the lode is 18 inches wide, producing occasional stones of tin.—Georgia Lode: At the 30, driving west of Georgia engine-shaft, the ground is harder for exploring.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, March 18: Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is thrown down by a gossan, which for the time has lessened its value, now worth for tin 16l. per fm. In the 65, driving east of shaft, the lode is divided by a horse of killas; the north part being small, we have commenced to open on the south one, and hope to give its size and value in our next. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 12l. per fm. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8l. per fm. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode has become more settled, and we believe from present appearances that it will shortly improve, now worth for tin 8l. per fm. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is a little improved, now worth for tin 7l. per fathom. There has been no lode taken down in the 34, driving east of shaft, during the past week. The lode in the adit level, driving west of cross-cut, is small and unproductive. We have no change to notice in either of the other bargains throughout the mine.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, March 23: In the 142, east of the American shaft, the lode is worth 4l. per fm. In the 142 west the lode is worth 2l. per fm. In the 132 west the lode is worth 2l. per fm. In the 132 east the lode is worth 6l. per fm. In the 122 east the lode has improved, and worth 14l. per fm. The winze in bottom of the 122 east is worth 4l. per fathom. The winze in bottom of the 122 west is holed to the 132 fathom level. The stopes throughout the mine are without change.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, March 18: We are making about the usual progress in sinking Carter's shaft below the 45. The No. 4 lode, in the 45 end, driving east of Carter's shaft, is 18 in. wide, and worth 6l. per fm. for tin. In the 45 end, driving east of cross-cut, on No. 5 lode, there has been no lode taken down for the week. The ground in the 45 south cross-cut continues favourable for driving, and good progress is being made. The new lode in the 35, east of cross-cut, still maintains its size and kindly appearance; it is now full 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, fluor-spar, mundic, and yellow copper ore, but not quite enough of the latter to save for the dressing-floors. There is little or no change in the tribute department since setting-day. All dressing and surface operations are going on satisfactorily.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, March 23: The flat-rod shaftmen are making good progress in sinking below the 110; no lode taken down since last report. The lode in the 110 east maintains its former size, with indications of speedy improvement. The lode in the 95 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, quartz, and tin disseminated throughout the lode. At this point west we have a great change to what we had in the shallow levels, where the lode was small and irregular. No lode discovered yet in the cross-cut at the 95.

WHEAL SPARNON.—E. Chegwin, March 18: The sumpmen have been engaged dividing and securing the shaft; the water is drained as far as the shaft is cut down. The engine is working well. In the 20 north cross-cut we have been driving west on the new lode; it is 1 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of copper ore per fathom.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, March 21: The lode in the flat-rod shaft continues to yield above 1 ton of ore per fathom; and the ends at the 70 are laying open tribute ground equally as good as last reported. The prospects altogether are very encouraging.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, March 22: The 40 east is still carrying a branch of ore on the footwall, 10 inches wide. There is also a branch of ore and mundic on the hanging-wall, 1 foot wide, and the other part of the lode is yielding more ore—it is a very promising lode, fully 6 ft. wide. When I last wrote I said we had an increase of water in this end: it is still increasing, and we have enough to do to keep it with the wheel, although we have a leat full of surface water, and plenty more at Bick's fall. We have been obliged during the week to put in three half sets of timber in the new shaft, to secure the ground where we had a soft floor; the ground at present is very good.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALAMILLOS.—March 11: In the 4th level, east of San Juan shaft, there is no improvement. In the 3d level, west of San Martin shaft, the ground is very hard for driving, and the lode small and unproductive. The 3d level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is opening a valuable piece of ground, worth 4 tons per fm. In the 3d level, east of same shaft, the lode is very large, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth for the latter 1 ton per fm. The 2d level, east of same shaft, is again improved; the lode is of a productive and promising appearance, and worth 4 tons per fm. In the 2d level, west of Navarro's winze, there is still a part of the lode standing on north side, it being too wide to carry in this driving. The lode in the 2d level, east of San Adriano shaft, is very strong, yielding large lumps of lead, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 2d level, west of same shaft, is unproductive. In the 2d level, west of Magdalena shaft, the lode is large and leady throughout, worth 1 ton per fm. In the bottom of the 2d level, east of same shaft, we are glad to find that there is a stope of sound ground, where the lode is good. The lode in the 2d level, east of San Francisco shaft, has been very rich since last report, at one time worth 5 tons per fm.; it is now getting smaller. The 2d level, west of San Francisco shaft, is opening a splendid piece of tribute ground, worth 2½ tons per fm. The lode in the 1st level, west of same shaft, is compact and firm. In the cross-cut north from San Enrique shaft, in 2d level, we expect to reach the lode during the present month. The ground in the cross-cut, south from San Enrique shaft, is comparatively easy for driving. In the 1st level, east of San Jose shaft, the lode is small. The 1st level, west of same shaft, will be holed to an old shaft cleared from surface very shortly. In the 1st level, west of Crosby's shaft, the lode is improved, and is again opening tribute ground, worth 1 ton per fathom.—Shaft and Winzes: At San Rafael shaft we are cutting cistern-plat. The lode at Crosby's shaft is of a promising appearance, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth for the latter 1½ ton per fm. The men at San Jose shaft are making satisfactory progress. San Adriano shaft is off the lode, but the granite is moderately easy for driving. San Yago shaft is still in old workings. The masons are walling up Cologan's shaft; it will be completed to the surface very shortly. In Esteban's winze the lode was thrown 4 varas north, and is not yet recovered from the influence of the slide. Antoma's winze is opening a fine piece of ground, worth 3½ tons per fm., but will shortly come in contact with the slide alluded to above.

FORTUNA.—March 11: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-Shaft: In the 100, west of O'Shea's shaft, the lode is strong, consisting of calcareous spar and lead. The lode in the 90, west of Henty's shaft, is changeable, and at present yields fine lumps of lead, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 80, west of Lopez winze, the lode is very compact and regular, worth 2 tons per fathom. The 70, west of Judd's shaft, is opening out a fine piece of ground, worth 3 tons per fathom.—East of Engine-Shaft: In the 70, west of Grande's winze, the lode is strong, consisting of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. The lode in the 70, east of Gerona's winze, is rather small, but is still moderately easy for driving. In the 45, east of Damian's winze, the lode is large and strong, consisting of calcareous spar and lead ore, worth for the latter 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 30, east of Nunes's winze, continues very regular and well defined, worth 1 ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: Kennedy's shaft will reach the required depth for the 70 fathom level this month. In El Clavel sump-winze there has been a good deal of detention this month, fixing cistern, &c. The lode in Solina's winze has much improved, and is now worth 3 tons per fathom. Cortez winze is situate east of Damian's winze, and in advance of the 45.—Los Solidas Mine: The 90, west of Andre's winze, has passed through the elvan course, and we expect to meet the lode shortly. In the 75, west of Gimine's winze, the lode is unproductive, and the ground hard. The 65, west of Saez winze, has opened a splendid piece of ground during the past month, worth 4 tons per fathom. The lode in the 55, west of San Carlos shaft, is compact and firm, worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 45, west of Roque's winze, the lode is small, containing stones of lead. We have reduced the number of men.—East of Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 90, east of Pintado's winze, is of an open and promising appearance, worth 1 ton per fathom. The 75, east of Cologan's shaft, is getting into more settled ground, we, therefore, expect a permanent improvement in the lode. The 65, east of Miguel's winze, has opened a very fine piece of ground, worth 1½ ton per fathom during the past month.—Shafts and Winzes: The lode in Morris's engine-shaft is large and productive, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth for the latter 3 tons per fathom. We have commenced sinking San Pablo's for the 75 fathom level; it will be got down by the time that the end reaches it. The lode in Castilla's winze is small, compact, and firm. In Bartolo's winze the lode is rather small, and the ground hard and wet for sinking. The lode in Juare's winze yields good stones of lead, but is declining in value. Castro's winze is going down in a rich course of ore, worth 3 tons per fathom.—General Remarks: The tribute department has yielded very well during the past month, and has not undergone any unusual change. The weather is now fine for surface work, which is being regularly carried on. All the machinery is in good working order. We estimate the raisings for March at 400 tons.

LINARES.—March 11: Pozo Ancho Mine—South Lode, West of Engine-Shaft: In the 110, west of No. 138 winze, the lode is wide and strong, containing good stones of lead. The lode in the 61, west of Santana's winze, has changed unfavourably during the past few days. In the 51, west of Crosby's shaft, the lode is getting more settled. The ground in the 61 cross-cut, north from Crosby's shaft, is hard, wet, and difficult to drive.—East of Engine-Shaft: In the 110 the driving east is suspended, and the men are put to open the north side, to make a further trial of that part of the lode. The 95, east of No. 144 winze, is looking more promising than it has been for some time past.—North Lode: In the 85, east of No. 135 winze, the lode is large and spotted with lead.—Shafts and Winzes: In Santa Tomas' shaft the men are getting on well with their work. In Warne's engine-shaft the lode is standing in the south side; the granite is hard for sinking. The ground in Field's shaft is hard for sinking. No. 145 winze is going down in a large strong lode, containing carbonate of lime and lead ore. Padilla's winze is situate east of No. 144 winze, and in advance of the 95 fm. level; the lode is of a promising and productive appearance, and worth 2 tons per fathom.

SAN ROQUE MINING AND SMELTING.—C. Remfry, Linares, March 18: The report for February details the various operations, and concludes—I think we have at last vanquished the many difficulties we have had to contend with lately, and that from this month forward we shall be able to increase our produce to the desired figure.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, March 17: Pranal: The 70 metre level north, on Susan's lode, yields stones of lead ore and blende. The 50 metre level north, on the same lode, is unproductive. The same level north, on the eastern part of Susan's lode, yields 1 ton of ore per fm. The 30 metre level, north of cross-cut, on the same part of the lode, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 30, south of cross-cut, is unproductive. The 8 metre level north continues to be spare for driving, and poor.—La Brousse: Basset's shaft, sinking from surface, is a little wetter than hitherto; the sinking goes on well. The shallow level, south of the little shaft, opens tribute ground. The stope continues to yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom.—Mioche: The adit cross-cuts west are in hard ground, without any change to notice. The clearing of the adit north, on No. 6 lode, goes on well. Our tribute pitches are just the same in value as at the beginning of the month.—La Grange: In the 40, north of Nosky's shaft, we have cut into the western part of the lode, which is chiefly of friable quartz, without any ore to value. We shall now push on this level northward, on the productive part of the lode. The 20 and adit levels, north of the same shaft, are poor. The shallow level, driving south of No. 4 stope, continues to open good ground, worth 1¾ ton of ore per fm. Our tribute pitches in this mine yield well.—Roure: The sinking of Richards's shaft continues to go on well. The 80 metre level, north of shaft, is in a large lode, composed of quartz, with spots of ore. The 80 south is unproductive. The 60 south is in a productive lode; the part carried yields ¾ ton per fm. The 60, on Emily's lode, opens tribute ground. The 40 metre level, south of Agnes' shaft, is improving in appearance, and yielding saving work. The winze, sinking below this level, just over the 60 end, opens stoping ground. The 20 metre level, south of Virginie's shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fm., and looks kindly for improvement. The adit south, from the same shaft, is in a large quartz lode, of kindly appearance, showing spots of ore. The stollen south of James's shaft is without change. Our stopes throughout this mine are yielding well, as also the tribute pitches.—Surface: We have had very severe weather for the last ten

days, the like of which I never saw before here in March; it has been continually snowing, more or less, so that the railway from Mioche to La Rancoule has been quite blocked up. We hope soon to have a change. Nothing has been done at out-door work.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN.—Under date Feb. 28, Captain C. Trelease writes that Cedar's lode, in Quænangen, has not yet recovered its former productiveness, but it is still gradually improving. The ore sledging, as well as other matters, is going on satisfactorily, and they fully expect to show good results on the setting in of spring.

CAPE COPPER.—The superintendent writes: "From the reports for the past month you will perceive good progress is making at the mines. From Ookiep the extraction amounted to 251 tons, averaging 27¼ per cent.; and from Spectakel 54 tons of 30 per cent. No. 1 Trial level, at Nababeep, continues to show spots of rich ore, but Capt. Clemes estimates that three months longer will be required for this work, to cut through the line of probable dip of orey ground. Mr. Davis has been making good progress during the past month, also with reduction of refuse ores at Ookiep and Springbok, averaging 8 to 9 per cent." A large quantity of ore was still lying at the mines waiting for transport, but the superintendent states that he has confidence in altered arrangements bringing a large increase to the number of carriers. The *Rondinella* was loading a cargo of about 500 tons of ore at Hondeklip for Swansea, and had 50 tons on board.

WEST CANADA.—Capt. Plummer, Feb. 16: Huron Copper Bay: The 30, east of the new engine-shaft, is much the same, yielding about 2 tons per fm. The 10, west of ditto, is poor. The stope in bottom of the 10, east of new shaft, yields 3 tons, and that on the west of Palmer's 4½ tons per fm. There is no change since last report in the cross-cut north of Palmer's. The stope in bottom of the 10, west of Palmer's Fire lode, yields from 2½ to 3 tons per fm. The winze below the 20, west of Bray's, yields 5 tons per fm. The winze below the 20, east of ditto, is poor. The 30, east of Bray's, contains a promising lode, worth 3 tons per fm., and that in the west of ditto is of a similar character, both looking well.—Wellington: The level on the west of Grenfell's is going on well, yielding 2 tons per fm. The stopes on the east and west of Rowe's winze, below the 20, are worth from 2½ to 3 tons per fm. each. The stope on the east of Hooper's shaft is worth 3½ tons, and in the west of Rowe's 3 tons per fathom. The stope west of Knight's Fire lode is worth 2 tons per fm. Knight's continues poor. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is in a disordered state. The stopes east and west of Colling's are turning out well—much better, in fact, than we expected, yielding respectively 2½ tons per fm. On the west of Knight's winze the lode is worth 2½ tons; on the west of Creba's, 2 tons; and on the west of Jack's, 1¼ ton per fathom. The new engine-shaft, on the north lode was going on famously until the other day, when we opened upon a large stream of water. We have gone on hoping it would decrease after the first rush, but it continues quite strong, and we fear it will be permanent. The lode has not changed. The tribute pitches are doing pretty well, both on the Wellington and on the Bruce. At the latter place we have from 25 to 30 tons of ore on hand. I am happy to tell you that our general progress is favourable, and our prospects somewhat encouraging. For January we raised 248 tons, and dressed 175 tons: during a part of the month we were working on toppings, which accounts for the smallness of the quantity that was dressed.

NEW WILDBERG.—M. Ferdinand, March 18: The 40 cross-cut, driving north from Carter's shaft, is in very hard ground; in fact, we never saw a much harder stone in this mine, but the cross-cut south is not quite so hard. In the 30 we are driving west, on the hanging part of the Dornergang lode, which part is at present unproductive. The same level, driving east on the Erbteilstergang, is producing a little ore—say, from 4 to 5 cwts. per lachter. The lode in the bottom of Conder's sink, about 12 lachters in advance of this drivage, is worth fully 3½ tons of silver-lead ore per fm. At Davey's workings the men are busily engaged putting in timber and securing the ground preparatory to sinking below the 20. The lode, we are glad to say, both in back and bottom of the level, is worth fully 3 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. There are no further alterations in any of the drivages or sinks since the date of last report. Next week a more detailed report shall be sent.

MINING IN SPAIN—No. I.

The number of concessions of mines, exhausted mines, and quarries in Spain appears in 1862 to have been 6581, according to a table based on data furnished by the civil governors of each province. The number of productive mines amounted to 1286, according to another table prepared by district or provincial engineers. The productive concessions were thus in the ratio of 19·54 per cent., or about one-fifth, to the total number of concessions granted. This proportion of one productive mine to every five in working may appear small to those who are not aware what happens in this regard in the majority of countries as regards their mines, products of a certain description excepted. At the same time, it may be concluded with some justice that the number of productive mines in the Peninsula might become greater if the large number of works undertaken could be watched over in a suitable manner. This result cannot, however, be attained with the present limited and insufficient staff of district engineers In effect, 45 engineers are divided over 17 districts of the Peninsula, and, deducting the 17 engineers-in-chief, there remain only 28 engineers to inspect and control 6581 workings, without taking exploratory galleries and shafts into the calculation. Each engineer has thus 235 mines to watch over, and even this average does not represent the reality in many provinces, such as Almeria, for example, where 424 concessions devolve on the inspection of one engineer, concessions of a painful and even dangerous character, as these mines are situated in localities difficult of access, on arid and steep mountains; so that it is almost impossible for an official to fully ascertain their position, and to class them individually as productive or unproductive in their operations. They have accordingly to be simply returned either as mines in activity or as mines which have suspended their works. In order to perfectly appreciate a comparison between productive mines and the whole of those which are in working, it would be necessary to acquire a complete knowledge of the number of unproductive mines which have maintained works in each province, and of the number of workmen whom they have occupied. The total and united production of the different substances comprised in the first category of the official data on which we base our article, and which, excluding salt-springs, have been the object of mining operations, amounted in 1862 to 1,201,059 metrical tons, produced by 31,800 workmen; so that each workman obtained in 1863 a return of 37 tons. The different substances which form the total production extracted from Spanish mines may be grouped under four heads—metallic substances, non-metallic substances, iron minerals, and combustibles. The relative importance of each classification was as follows, in 1862:—Metallic substances, 571,956 tons; non-metallic substances, 26,970 tons; iron minerals, 213,192 tons; and combustibles, 388,941 tons: total, 1,201,059 tons, or an average of 936 tons for each productive concession. The production of substances modified by metallurgy was as in 1862:—Metallic substances, 67,486 tons; non-metallic substances, 5493 tons; iron substances, 79,296 tons: total, 152,275 tons.

The "metallurgical substances" are the nursery, so to speak, of the mineral production of the Peninsula, the wealth of which has attracted the notice at various times, and under varied circumstances, of the different states of Europe, which have been astonished from time to time by the successive discoveries which have sustained the courage of the enterprising men engaged in a subterranean struggle with Nature in the Spanish soil. Lead, mercury, copper, silver, zinc, tin, and other matters constitute the mineral production of Spain. Lead is at the head of all these metals, both as regards its general richness and the abundance with which it is scattered over the soil of the Peninsula. In all, 21 provinces contribute to the mineral production of Spain, and of these 11 sustain a part in the supply of this metal, especially the provinces of Almeria, Murcia, and Jaen, the three points from which is thrown on the markets of the world that important mass of lead which forms one-fourth or one-fifth of the value of the Spanish export trade. The three provinces mentioned produced in 1862 no less than 56,598 tons of lead, or 90 per cent. of the whole of the lead found in Spain. The provinces of Grenada and Ciudad-Real produced 5250 tons, or 8·36 per cent. of the whole national supply of lead for the year, leaving only 1·64 per cent. to be contributed by the remaining provinces. Copper ore figures, as regards extraction, in the returns from five provinces, while in respect to its treatment it is spread over five provinces. But the only important province as regards the production of copper is that of Huelva, which yielded 2812 tons of refined copper in 1862, of which 1311 tons, or 46·64 per cent., were supplied by the Rio-Pinto Mine, belonging to the State. This seems a convenient point at which to suspend our first sketch of modern—at any rate comparatively modern, although we confess 1862 seems in such rapid times as those in which we live almost a remote era—Spanish mining enterprise.

THE SEWAGE QUESTION.—On Monday a petition was presented by Mr. Tite, M.P., to the House of Commons from our correspondent, Mr. George Shepherd, C.E., against the Sewage Utilisation Bill. Mr. Shepherd's opinion of this bill is that it is utterly useless, and that the provisions contained therein give no power to the local boards to dispose of the sewage. We are informed that a new bill will be shortly brought before the House of Commons for this purpose.

The share-list of the San Pedro del Monte Silver Mining Company (Limited) closes on Tuesday next, the 28th inst.

Messrs. G. S. Beecroft and H. Hardie have joined the direction of the El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company.

THE SLATE TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.—The highly satisfactory position of the SLATE TRADE—the demand being so much greater than the supply—renders all information respecting it of general interest Some three years since a descriptive pamphlet was issued by Mr. T. C. Smith, of which two editions of 5000 each were speedily disposed of; this has now been re-printed, with much original matter from practical authorities in the several districts, and particulars of most of the quarries at work, explanatory of their state and prospects. The new work is published at 1s. each, and can be had at our office.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 24, 1865

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected....p. ton	89	0	0-	90	0	0
Tough cake..... „	87	0	0-	88	0	0
Tile ..... „	87	0	0-	88	0	0
Burra Burra .... „	92	0	0-	—		
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	0-	1	0¼	
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	1-	—		
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	95	0	0-96	0	0	
Bottoms ..... „	100	0	0-	—		
Old (Exchange)..... „	91	0	0-	—		

IRON.	Per Ton.					
Bars Welsh, in London..	7	2	6-	7	10	0
Ditto, to arrive	7	2	6-	—		
Nail rods	8	10	0-	—		
„ Stafford. in London	8	10	0-	9	15	0
Bars ditto	9	0	0-11	0	0	
Hoops ditto	9	12	6-10	10	0	
Sheets, single	10	7	6-11	0	0	
Pig No. 1, in Wales....	4	10	0-	—		
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0-	5	0	0
Bars, common, ditto....	6	0	0-	6	5	0
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	7	10	0-	—		
Ditto, railway, in Wales	6	0	0-	6	10	0
Ditto Swed. in London.	11	10	0-12	0	0	
To arrive	12	0	0-	—		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	11	6-	2	17	0
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	9	6-	—		
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	6-	2	5	6
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0-	5	15	0
„ spikes.....	11	0	0-12	0	0	

LEAD.						
English Pig, ordny. soft	20	5	0-	—		
Ditto (WB)	21	12	6-	—		
Ditto sheet	21	0	0-	—		
Ditto red lead	22	0	0-	—		
Ditto white	26	0	0-26	5	0	
Ditto patent shot.....	23	0	0-	—		
Spanish	19	10	0-	—		

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	9¼d.- —
Wire	9d.- —
Tubes	9¾d.- —

STEEL.	Per Ton.					
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15	10	0-15	16	0	
„ (hammered).	16	0	0-16	10	0	
Ditto in faggots.....	16	0	0-16	10	0	
English, Spring	18	0	0-23	0	0	
Bessemer's, Engineers Teel	44	0	0-	—		
„ Spindle	30	0	0-	—		
QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8	0	0	nom.		

SPELTER.	Per Ton.					
Foreign	19	5	0-19	10	0	
To arrive	19	10	0-	—		

ZINC.						
In sheets	24	10	0-	—		

TIN.						
English, blocks	97	0	0-	—		
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	98	0	0-	—		
Ditto, Refined	100	0	0-	—		
Banca	95	0	0-	—		
Straits	85	10	0-86	0	0	

TIN-PLATES.*						
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	7	0-	1	10	0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	13	0-	1	16	0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	5	0-	1	7	0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	11	0-	1	13	0
IC Coke ..... „	1	1	6-	1	2	9
IX Ditto..... „	1	7	6-	1	8	9
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	10	0-	—		

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing...p. lb.	8d.-8¼d.					
Sheets.....p. lb.	8d.-8¼d.					
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	7	0	0-	7	10	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Although the Metal Market is far from being in a satisfactory condition, yet there are appearances of a better state of things arising ere long. During the past week there have been more enquiries, and buyers seem rather more disposed to give out orders; but the deplorable Lock-out in Staffordshire is a great hindrance to business in iron, and the great uncertainty as to how or when the present state of affairs is to terminate is causing a general stagnation in that particular branch of the metal trade. It is very desirable that some means should be adopted by which both strikes and locks-out could be avoided for the future, and some plan of arbitration established by which all differences between masters and men could be settled without resorting to those measures so ruinous to both parties, and which cannot be taken without serious damage to all concerned in the iron trade, besides being so calculated to drive the trade from this country to others; and, should this once be done, it will not be so easy a matter to recover the trade which may be thus lost. Orders from India still continue very limited, but to some other parts of the East, from which there has been lately almost an entire cessation of business in metals, a few orders have arrived, which may be taken as an earnest that a revival of the trade in metals will soon take place in those countries.

COPPER.—The market for this metal still continues rather firmer, and a little better business is now doing, especially in manufactured. Prices remain about the same as last week.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the iron trade is at a standstill, owing to the lock-out, but at present there is no great pressure by purchasers. Advices from the United States are to the effect that there is no hope of orders being sent from that market for iron, except at a further reduction of 1*l.* per ton. The lock-out is gradually leading to the partial stoppage of the mines; and, should it last a week or two longer, blast-furnaces will be blown out, and the number of men unemployed will be greatly increased. A warning to the English iron trade is being given by a circular offering to supply Belgian manufactured iron in any quantity, and of all variations and degrees of quality, at prices lower than those quoted in the regulated lists of the Association, and quite as low as the selling prices of any English ironmaster in the trade. The quarterly meeting of the Association is now nearly at hand, and we shall see what influence the lock-out may yet have on the scale, which is agreed to as a general standard, but which binds no individual firm, even those belonging to the body. In Welsh, there is a better enquiry for certain descriptions of iron, consequent upon the stoppage of the works in Staffordshire; but whether this will continue is another question. At present makers are fairly supplied with specifications, and the works are, as usual, in regular employ. When the Staffordshire works were in operation a large quantity of puddled bars were sent there by the Welsh makers; and the fact that this demand has ceased has rather neutralised the effect of the improvement from other markets. The South Wales ironworkers entirely disapprove of the conduct of the men in Staffordshire, and have declared that they will not assist them in any way. In Swedish iron prices are still looking up. In Scotch pig-iron a better business has been done during the week, and prices have advanced. At the commencement of the week they stood at 50s. 4¼d. cash, and 50s. 7¼d. one month, but have since advanced to 50s. 7½d. cash, and 50s. 10½d. one month; and at last advices business was done at 50s. 9d. cash, and 50s. 10½d. to 51s. one month.

LEAD.—The demand continues very moderate, and prices still remain at 20*l.* for common English pig, 20*l.* 5s. for LB, and 21*l.* 12s. 6d. for WB.

TIN.—A considerable amount of business has been done in Straits during the week, but it has been at a reduction in price, about 3000 slabs having been sold at 86*l.* cash, and more recently business has taken place at 85*l.* 10s. to 86*l.* cash, which may now be considered the quotation. Banca is now held for 95*l.*

SPELTER.—The market remains inactive. Transactions on the spot have taken place at 19*l.* 5s. to 19*l.* 10s.; and for forward delivery, 19*l.* 10s., at which prices the market is steady.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers are still increasing their stocks, and prices continue to be low.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER have undergone no change.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 24.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says:—The principal business on our market has been the clearing out of old stock, but as buyers disbelieve in the duration of the Lock-out, and will not allow prices to go up, we quote them without alteration, excepting that Welsh masters are even firmer in regard to orders than last week, and quote 6*l.* 10s. to 6*l.* 15s. at works. The agents for Belgian firms, who were in hopes of running in their iron, are disappointed at the paucity, if not entire absence, of orders.

THE IRON TRADE IN SCOTLAND.—The Gartness Ironworks, which have been undergoing extensive repairs for several months, have been set in operation, six puddling-furnaces having been put in blast. There are already nearly 100 men employed at the works. At a meeting of the Scottish malleable ironmasters, held in Glasgow, it was unanimously resolved—first, that a reduction should be made of 1s. per ton on the wages of puddlers, and of 10 per cent. on the wages of millmen and others, and that 14 days' notice of this reduction should be given on Saturday, March 25; and, secondly, that the Scottish ironmasters shall not employ workmen coming from the districts of England where the men are at present on strike or locked-out.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—MARCH 23.

PIG-IRON.—Market depressed, without change in price. Some enquiry for hematite pigs, which are quoted at 65s. to 70s. in Liverpool.

MANUFACTURED IRON.—The continuance of the Lock-out, and the improbability of matters coming to anything like a settlement, continues to stiffen prices for immediate delivery. Most of the South Wales makers are very full of orders, and many of them refuse to book further lots at present prices. Welsh bars are quoted 7*l.* in Liverpool, 6*l.* 10s., f.o.b., in South Wales, less 3 per cent. Best ship-plates are offering at 9*l.* 10s., or 15s. per ton higher than was quoted a month ago, and considerable specifications have been given out at this price. Almost any price can now be got for lots from stock in Liverpool, and most of our merchants who hold stock are raising their prices.

COPPER is in better demand, with prices somewhat stiffer.

TIN.—The makers of English tin must reduce their prices before they can expect any large orders to be given out. We have had a poor demand this week, prices ruling 3s. and 4s. under the official list.

LEAD continues dull, and prices rather lower.

TIN-PLATES.—Little or no improvement. Cokes quoted at 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d., f.o.b., and will certainly be cheaper before long. Charcoals come off very slowly, at 25s. to 26s. 6d., according to specification.

HEMATITE ORES.—We made an inadvertent error last week in quoting Hotbarrow ores at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. Ores from this mine have not been sold under 12s.

IMPORTS OF ORES, &c., FROM MARCH 6 TO MARCH 18:—

340 tons of iron ore.
601 bags of cobalt ore.
240 bags of silver ore.
1 package of gold dust.
1332 tons of sulphur ore.
6810 cantars of brimstone.
6 bundles of copper.
1 case of copper.
5 bolts of copper.
183 plates of spelter.
879 bars of tin.
7200 quintals of copper regulus.
200 tons of copper regulus.
5064 bars of copper.
376 slabs of copper.
1 block of copper.
105 bags of copper ore.
9000 quintals of copper ore.
150 barrels of copper ore.
2495 bags of copper barilla.
8 casks of old yellow metal.
18 bundles of old yellow metal.
6 braces of old yellow metal.

EXPORTS OF IRON, &c., FROM MARCH 6 TO MARCH 18:—

Bar .....Tons	3094	Iron knees .....Tons	34
Rod	852	Rails.....	136
Hoop	607	Galvanised sheets	30
Sheet	506	Corrugated sheets	20
Pig	390	Angle iron	10
Railway.....	368	Tyre iron.....	63
Plates.....	147		

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the heavy easterly gales and cold weather, with only 19 fresh arrivals, caused a good deal of excitement in the market, and house coals met with a ready sale, at an advance of 1s. 6d. per ton on Friday's prices. Hartley's were dull, and no improvement in quotations. Best house coal, 20s. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. 9d. to 19s. 3d.; Hartley's 14s. to 14s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday, of the 5 arrivals, there was only one cargo of house coal; the market was cleared, at a further rise of 6d. per ton. Hartley's still dull at last prices.—On Friday, there were 45 arrivals. There was a very active enquiry for house coal, and first-class sorts realised a further advance of 6d. per ton. Hartley's and manufacturers' coals are quiet at previous quotations. Haswell Wallsend, 22s.; Hetton Wallsend, 22s.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; Hetugh Hall Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 19s.; Harton Wallsend, 19s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 19s.; Holywell Main, 15s.; West Hartley, 14s. 3d.—Cargoes unsold, 4; ships at sea, 45.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported during Feb. was 517,986 tons, against 575,933 tons in the corresponding month of 1864, showing a decrease of 57,947 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 203,970 tons; Yorkshire, 18,651 tons; Liverpool, 56,695 tons; London, 4653 tons; Severn ports, 203,785 tons; and Scotch, 30,232 tons. The increase was—Yorkshire ports, 79 tons. The decrease—Northern ports, 22,458 tons; Liverpool, 17,381 tons; Severn ports, 14,622 tons; Scotch ports, 8218 tons. The total shipments from Jan. to Feb., 1,030,259 tons; corresponding period last year, 1,107,637 tons: decrease, 77,378 tons.

"There has, of late years, been a great deal of mining speculation, and the Office of Woods had encouraged it with great benefit to the Crown Lands. In 1850 the Crown mines produced 10,000*l.* a year; they now produce 25,000*l.*" Thus spake a Minister of the Crown in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night; and we notice it for the purpose of remarking what a graceful act it would be on the part of the Crown, the Duchy, and lords of mines in general, taking into consideration the present depressed state of metals, and the mining interests generally, if they would for 12 months remit the dues on all mines not paying the cost of working. Without some such concession many of the old and expensive tin mines must stop, and hundreds of persons will be thrown out of employ. The 25,000*l.* a year now received by the Woods and Forests alone is, of course, from royalties on ores raised by mining companies, in many instances, at great loss to the adventurers; though the chief part of it, we apprehend, is from Great Laxey. The royalties paid to the Duchy of Cornwall are very heavy; and the dues in such mines as Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, &c., are a great burden at the present time, especially when the shareholders, instead of receiving dividends, may be called upon to provide funds to meet current expenditure.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET very little change has taken place since our last, and the chief mines in demand have been Wheal Buller, Great Wheal Vor, Grenville, East Grenville, North Roskear, South Condurrow, Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, South Grenville, Clifford Amalgamated, Wheal Crebor, Unity, Basset, East Lovell, Great North Downs, Great South Tolgus, and a few others. Great Wheal Vor, 31½ to 32, ex dividend of 15s. per share, declared at the meeting. Wheal Grenville shares have been in demand, and very largely dealt in up to 4½, leaving off 4 to 4¼; the mine is very much improving, and with a rise in tin would make good profits. East Grenville shares have declined to 3¼, 3⅜; it was generally considered that with a heavy "bear" account, and the supposed scarcity of stock for delivery, the price would have gone up on "buying-in" day; but somehow or other the shares seemed plentiful on that day (21st), and were most, if not all of them, supplied. In the agent's report, under date of March 22, he says—"The lode in the 75 west is 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore, with splendid work for tin; we think it is *looking more promising for ore* than tin at present, and it is very likely to get larger." Upon this *favourable* report, it is said, large numbers of shares were sold, and under date of March 23, or a few hours after the previous report, the lode in the 75 west is "not looking quite so well for copper as it was, but better for tin, together worth 20*l.* per fathom." Upon this, shares dropped to 3⅜, and gave rise to various comments on the market, which, doubtless, can be satisfactorily explained.

East Lovell shares have advanced to 11⅞, 12½; added to a very heavy account, we understand the lode is reported worth 200*l.* per fathom in the shaft, 13 feet. Bryn Gwiog, 16½ to 17½; Carn Camborne, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 30 to 31; Condurrow, 47½ to 52½; Cook's Kitchen, 6 to 6½. East Basset shares opened at 15, sellers, on Friday morning, and close 22½ to 25, upon a rumoured discovery, of which, however, we have no particulars. Frank Mills, 6¼ to 6⅝; no change has taken place in this mine. East Caradon, 14½ to 15; East Carn Brea, 6½ to 6⅝; Gonamena, 2½ to 2⅝; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½. Great North Laxey shares have been done at 3¼, and leave off 3 to 3⅛. Great North Downs, 3 to 3⅛; Great South Tolgus, 2 to 2⅛; Great Wheal Fortune, 4½ to 5⅛, and call of 2*l.* paid. Hallenbeagle, 3 to 3⅛; Hingston Down, 3½ to 3⅝; Marke Valley, 5¼ to 5⅜; Mineral Bottom, 4½ to 5; Nangiles, 16 to 18; North Treskerby, 2½ to 2⅝; Providence Mines, 30 to 32; Redmoor, 2s. to 4s.; Rosewarne United, 30s. to 35s.; Sithney Metal, 2 to 2⅛; South Condurrow, 2 to 2⅛; South Crofty, 14 to 15. South Grenville shares have been in request, and leave off 4s. to 6s. South Lovell, 2⅛ to 2⅛; St. Day United, 15s. to 16s.; Tincroft, 14½ to 15. Vale of Towy, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; Wentworth Consols, 8 to 8½; West Chiverton, 57½ to 62½; West Seton, 180 to 190; West Tolgus, 60 to 62; Wheal Basset, 100 to 105; Wheal Chiverton, 5¼ to 6; Wheal Crebor, 42s. to 44s.; Wheal Seton, 200 to 205; Wheal Trelawny, 19 to 20; Wheal Unity, 10s. 12s. 6d.

East Russell, 4½ to 4¾; at the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 365*l.* 1s. 4d. only, irrespective of the ore sold this week, and a call of 10s. per share (2000*l.*) was made. This call, so much in excess of anything previously made, and of what was really required, has given rise to much comment, and comes peculiarly hard upon some people. The amount required for the ensuing quarter will, probably, be about 1900*l.*, without taking credit for ore sold, which, in two months, will be about 700*l.*, and afterwards increase. The agent stated at the meeting that the 130 had been driven on the north part of the lode about 26 fms., of which 23 fms. was in ore ground of the average value of 12*l.* to 14*l.* per fm., being better than the level above, while they are not yet under the best part of the lode. Devon Great Consols, 580 to 590; at the directors' meeting a dividend was declared of 9*l.* per share (9216*l.*), leaving 21,148*l.* 1s. 10d. in cash, &c., in hand. Wheal Buller, 24 to 25; at the meeting held on Tuesday the accounts showed a loss on two months of 212*l.* 0s. 9d., and a balance against the adventurers of 104*l.* 7s. 5d. The resolution for abandoning the mine, passed on Feb. 14, was rescinded. The pursers having expressed a wish to retire from the management, in consequence of their inability to attend to it, a committee of management will be appointed at the bi-monthly meeting, on May 16; at which meeting, also, the shares will be subdivided into 1024ths. The committee, also, will be instructed to endeavour to effect an amalgation of Wheal Buller, Old Wheal Buller, and Copper Hill. In the 70 west, on the north, the lode is 10 feet wide; the north part is worth 20*l.* per fm.; the 60 east, 12*l.*; the 60 west, 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm.; and the future prospects of the mine, the agents' state, are very encouraging.

On the Stock Exchange only a moderate amount of business has been

transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Lovell, 10⅛, 10½, 12; Great Wheal Vor, 32½, 32⅝, 32½, 32½, 32½; Wheal Seton, 198; East Basset, 16, 19½; Chiverton, 5⅛; Great Laxey, 18⅜, 18½, 19; Grenville, 4½; East Caradon, 15; West Basset. 7⅛, 7⅛.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 10⅛, 10⅛, 10⅜, 11; Fort Phillip, 1, 1⅛; Scottish Australian, ⅛.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—United Mexican, 4¼, 4⅛, 4⅛; Santa Barbara, ⅛; Montes Aureos, ¼, ⅛; Washoe, 8⅛.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The recent daily upward movement in the price of the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland has experienced a slight check, which is sure to continue if investors and speculators will calculate the dividends per cent. they are likely to receive, which, though most undoubtedly of a permanent character, are for that very reason not subject to such sudden increase in amount as to satisfactorily account for any great advance in the price of the shares. For the last few days they have been ineffectually offered at 32*l.* 10s. for cash, but for July account they were dealt in at 33*l.* 15s. (7*l.* paid), being a reduction of about 2s. 6d. per share. Wicklow Copper shares are in constant request, and have in one or two instances been done at 13*l.* 17s. 6d. (2*l.* 10s. paid), being an advance of 2s. 6d. on last week's quotation, but a trifling reduction is now demanded. Connorrees were steady at 22s. 6d., but Carysforts barely supported 9s., and General Mining Company for Ireland 4*l.*, or par, per share. In Kingstown Harbour there is at present a large number of vessels engaged to carry the ore from the Vale of Ovoca to various English ports, to the extent of many thousand tons.

The Val-Sassam Mines Company, with a capital of 60,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, has been formed to purchase and develope some extensive mines of lead and copper ores, rich in silver, in the Val-Sassam, Canton Grisons, Switzerland. The concession, granted by the Landschaft in 1862, embraces the right to work all mines except coal and iron within the entire district, extending from Thusis, on the well-known "Via Mala," 20 miles in the direction of the Splugen, and being about 12 miles wide. No rent or royalty whatever is payable on the produce, the sole charge being a small fine, payable every tenth year. The simple fact that, after full examination of the property, Messrs. John Taylor and Sons have accepted the management of the company, is a sufficient guarantee that the concern presents an advantageous opportunity for investment to the English capitalist, and that it will be managed with energy, ability, and integrity. The workings have been inspected by the agents of the firm mentioned, and the operations have been carried on upon behalf of the company since October last, so that an ample means of testing the property has been obtained. The principal mines now open are the Orsera, an argentiferous copper mine, and the Tospino, a lead mine. The ores from the Orsera Mine when properly dressed are worth from 80*l.* to 100*l.* per ton, and those of the Tospino 35*l.* per ton. The purchase-money for the concession and the whole of the buildings, plant, machinery, tools, and apparatus, as well as the works and stock of ore extracted, has been fixed at 18,000*l.* A large number of shares has been already applied for from Switzerland, but the directors have reserved the right of alloting not less than two-thirds of the whole number in this country. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The South Wales Consolidated Lead Mining Company, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. The object of the undertaking is to purchase and work the Cwmbrane, Cassara, Pentwyn, and Lady Eliza Mines, in Carmarthenshire, and within four miles of Llangadock Railway station. The country is clay-slate of a lead-bearing character, in which the Nant-y-Mwyn Mines, not far distant, have been for many years very profitably worked by Messrs. Williams, the smelters, of Cornwall. The leases are for 21 years at 1-15th royalty. The Cwmbrane has long figured in the lists of ore sales, and could, it is considered, be made self-supporting at once. There is an ample plant and machinery, as well as reservoirs for supplying the dressing-floors in dry weather. The consideration agreed to be paid for the purchase of all the existing rights in the mines and properties, including all machinery, buildings, and the whole of the plant, is 5000*l.*, one-half in cash and the remainder in shares paid up to 5*l.* The properties to be worked by the company have been inspected and favourably reported upon by Capts. J. Roach, A. Waters, T. Goldsworthy, J. Williams, and I. Kemp, all of whom concur in regarding the mines as a thoroughly good speculation, and such as can confidently be recommended. The directors are to be appointed at the first meeting from among the shareholders.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 5373 tons of ore were sold, realising 25,590*l.* 18s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 13*l.* 3s.; average produce, 5⅞; average price per ton, 4*l.* 15s.; quantity of fine copper, 300 tons 18 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Feb. 23....	4801	£128 8 0	5¼....	£4 7 6	15s. 9d.	£78 17 0
March 2....	3605	126 0 0	5¾....	4 9 0	15 7	78 8 0
„ 9....	3116	123 5 0	6¼....	5 6 0	16 3	81 3 0
„ 16....	2387	127 6 0	6¼....	5 3 0	16 7	82 18 0
„ 23....	5373	134 3 0	5⅞....	4 15 0	17 0	85 0 6

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 2*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 7*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 8s. The standard was 8*l.* 12s. better last week than at the corresponding sale in 1863; whilst as compared with the sales in 1862 and 1864, there is no material difference. The copper-producing mines are, therefore, as favourably situated, as regards the sales of their ores, at the present time as they were in 1864, and are receiving a very much better price than they did in March, 1863.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 9216*l.*, being 9*l.* per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores sampled in the months of Nov. and Dec. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 21,148*l.* 1s. 10d. in cash, ores bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At the Foxdale Mines (Isle of Man) quarterly meeting, on March 18, the directors declared a dividend of 1*l.* per share.

At the Great Wheal Vor United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. George Noakes in the chair), the accounts, made up to the day of meeting, showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 6498*l.* A dividend of 15s. per share was declared, leaving 2067*l.* to be carried forward to the next account. Details in another column.

At the West Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed —Balance carried over from last meeting, 247*l.* 11s.; copper ores sold, 4986*l.* 0s. 9d.; stores sold, 1*l.* 18s. 6d.; fines, 1*l.* 13s. 9d.; advance on tribute, 260*l.*; tin sold, 251*l.* 4s. 9d.; return income tax, 144*l.* 14s. 2d.=5667*l.* 2s. 11d. — Cost for December, 1864, and Jan., 1865, 2682*l.* 5s. 2d.; poor rates, 120*l.* 4s.; property and income tax, 246*l.* 15s. 4d.; royalty, 322*l.* 9s. 2d.; boundary costs, 51*l.* 5s. 7d.; advanced on tribute, 280*l.*; sundries, 17*l.*: showing credit balance, 194*6l.* 3s. 8d. A dividend of 1800*l.* (6s. per share) was declared, and 146*l.* 3s. 8d. the balance and the proceeds of sales of ore not at maturity amounting to 4054*l.* 11s. 4d.=4200*l.* 15s., applicable for the general purposes of the adventure carried over to the next accounts. A letter from Mr. Finch, the solicitor of the mine, was read, stating that the appeal had been presented to the House of Lords in the action of Lyle v. Richards.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for January and February showed a debit balance of 104*l.* 7s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 213*l.* 0s. 9d. The loss would have been much more had not the costs been curtailed, and the discovery by one pare of tributers, which returned one half of the tin credited. The report of Capt. James Inch and John Dyer will be found in another column. The resolution for abandoning the mine was rescinded, and a committee was appointed to endeavour to effect an amalgamation of Wheal Buller, Old Wheal Buller, and Copper Hill setts on the most advantageous terms for all parties.

At the St. Day United Mines meeting, on Monday (Mr. Balster in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 462*l.* Details in another column.

At West Damsel Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 278*l.* The profit upon the two months' operations was 236*l.* It had been deemed expedient to buy Old Wheal Damsel materials at a cost of 1350*l.*, of which 1000*l.* was charged in the accounts submitted.

At the Leawood Mine meeeting, on Thursday, the accounts for the ten months ending January showed a debit balance of 2780*l.*, including the whole price of the new 60-inch engine. The shares were multiplied from 24 to 3000, giving each shareholder a *pro rata* increase, and a call of 16s. per 3000th share was made. An accident in the shaft had delayed the operations for three months, but all is now well secured. They have only just seen the copper lode in the 19 fathom level under adit, and have not yet got in to the lead lode. With regard to the copper lode, the agents say that it is from 3 to 5 feet wide, "composed of gossan, quartz, fluor-spar, and splendid stones of copper ore; in fact, but few mines have lodes presenting such appearances at the same depth." They have begun to drive east on the lode, at 35s. per fathom, where the lode "has a very promising appearance." Captain James Richards, of Devon Great Consols, has examined the mine this week, and with regard to the lead lode, he says that it has been opened upon at the surface very extensively, and proves to be, on the average, 6 feet wide, composed of quartz, prian, capel, and lead gossan in abundance, and is altogether of extraordinary promise." Respecting both the copper and lead lodes, he remarks that they "present very healthy appearances; and my opinion is that at deeper and more extensive points of exploration large deposits of lead ores will be met with, and that the proper laying open of the mine will be attended with very profitable results." An important point is that the shaft is said to be already sunk 11 fathoms below the 19, and the lodes never seen there, so that they will soon be able to drive to cut the lodes much deeper. Very valuable discoveries may be looked for ere long.

At Great Wheal Fortune meeting, on March 17, the accounts for the three months ending November showed a debit balance of 3674*l.* 16s. 8d. A call of 2*l.* per share was made. Captains Vivian, Miners, and George reported that although the mine throughout is at present poor, the prospects are good. They have 267 hands employed. Capt. Charles Thomas, having inspected the mine, made certain suggestions with reference to future workings, which, with the ordinary operations, will, he considers, probably lead to some improvement shortly.

At the Hallenbeagle Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. A. M. Pinner in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1534*l.* 16s. 5d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. E. Richards was appointed manager, at a salary of ten guineas per month. The committee of management were re-elected, and Messrs. Luke, M'Keand, and Permewan were elected a local committee. The report of the agents stated that, looking at the general prospects of the ore ground already seen in great length on the north and south lodes, and also on Reed's, with the small water charge, it was evident a large productive mine would here be opened up at a very trifling monthly cost. The late heavy flood had interfered with underground operations; but, as the water drains the tributers and tutwork men would soon be able to resume the working of the pitches and bargains; and, looking at the past returns and present prospects, it might be considered that during the coming summer the mine would be a dividend-paying adventure. They estimated their returns for the next four months to be about 2500*l.*, and the cost for the same from 2600*l.* to 2800*l.*

At the North Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Bingham in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 964*l.* 5s. 3d. A call of 4s. per share was made. It was stated that a cross-cut was being put out northward, in order to prove all the lodes in connection with the elvan course. The appointment of Mr. W. Lavington as secretary was confirmed. The committee were empowered to take legal proceedings against all shareholders in arrear of calls.

At North Jane mine meeting, held in Leeds, on March 20, the accounts ending December showed a credit balance of 151*l.* 1s. The office of management, &c., is to be removed to London. Details will appear in next week's Journal.

At East Wheal Vor meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Foord in the chair), the accounts, including February cost, showed a credit balance of 2538*l.* Details in another column.

At East Wheal Russell meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Joseph Procter in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 365*l.* 1s. 4d., and the loss on the three months' working was 1211*l.* 13s. 11d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At New Hendra Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 1*l.* 10s. per share was made.

At the Gellivara Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. B. Kitson in the chair), the Chairman stated that negociations had been concluded with a London house of the highest standing for carrying out the iron trade for the next two years. Therefore, as far as they had gone, they might congratulate themselves on having conducted their affairs successfully. He would direct their special attention to the most important consideration—the construction of the railway. The estates had been visited by their engineer and several gentlemen who had gone there from this country, and it appeared that there were no engineering difficulties to surmount in the construction of the works, and that they might be rapidly carried on, with the aid of sufficient means. A proposition was made to convert the shares into shares of smaller amount, but the legality being questioned, the consideration of the subject was postponed. Mr. Kjellberg, the managing director, stated that the value of the property consisted not solely in the inexhaustible supply of mineral, but in the facility of procuring it, and converting it into steel. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

At the Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Haymen in the chair), the report of the directors was adopted. Details in another column.

TRURO MINING MARKET.—Owing to the drop in tin of 40s. per ton, the tin mines are much depressed. Wheal Jane, which some eight or ten months since sold freely at 14 to 16, are now down to about 6½ to 7, although the mine, as I learn, never looked better: at their last meeting they decided on the immediate erection of a steam-stamps, and a committee were appointed, consisting of Mr. C. Hawke, Dr. Tom, and others. The lead mines never looked so well as now since the stopping of East Wheal Rose. West Chiverton never looked better; price 58 to 60. Great South Chiverton adjoins this mine south, in which they have cut a fine lode of lead, gossan, and blende; the lode is from 2½ to 3 feet wide, and has every appearance of making a rich lode in depth. In a few fathoms further driving they will cut a caunter lode, which may be traced direct through the country from Old Shepherds. Capitalists will do well by watching this property. At North Chiverton meeting, on Friday, a call of 5s. per share (1500*l.*) was made. A committee was appointed, of which Dr. Tom, of Truro, is a member. I have just seen a mine agent of great experience who has just come in from the mine; he tells me they have a fine lode in the new engine-shaft. The prices are as follows:—Budnick Consols, 10s.; Wheal Hope, 20s.; North Shepherds, 4¼ to 5; North Jane, 12s.; Wheal Jane, 6 to 7; Nangiles, 12; Falmouth and Sperries, 1⅝; Cargoll, 34 to 36; West Wheal Jane, 5s.; South Crofty, 14⅛ to 16; Wheal Rose, 32 to 32⅛; Wentworth Consols, 7⅛ to 8; Mineral Bottom, 4⅜ to 5.

OUR IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.—It is a remarkable fact that, while our exports of iron and unwrought steel amounted to 1,494,630 tons last year, as compared with 1,640,949 tons in 1863, the value of last year's exports was 13,214,294*l.*, against 13,150,936*l.* in 1863. The annexed figures show the progress of this branch of our exports in the last 15 years:—

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Year.	Tons.	Value.
1850	783,424	£ 5,350,056	1858	1,349,058	£11,197,072
1851	919,479	5,830,370	1859	1,465,191	12,814,437
1852	1,035,804	6,684,296	1860	1,442,045	12,154,997
1853	1,261,272	10,845,422	1861	1,322,694	10,326,646
1854	1,196,663	11,674,675	1862	1,501,451	11,365,150
1855	1,092,735	9,465,642	1863	1,640,949	13,150,936
1856	1,438,900	12,966,109	1864	1,494,630	13,214,294
1857	1,532,386	13,603,337			

It cannot be said that any material advance has been made since 1857. This is to be attributed to the stationary—and, in fact, the diminished—demand for railway iron, in consequence of the progress now made with the great Indian lines, and the substitution in part of Belgian for English railway iron in Spain.

MINING IN ITALY.—Some 12 months since, a company—the Gonnesa Mining Company—under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, was formed for the purchase of the mineral properties in Sardinia, belonging to the Société des Mines et Laveries de Sardaigne, and the report prepared for presentation to the first ordinary general meeting of shareholders has now been issued. Hitherto the operations of the company have, of course, been limited to the preliminary operations of opening out the mines, yet enough has been done to justify the directors in declaring that they consider the position and prospects of the company most encouraging, and anticipate that handsome profits will be realised from the operations of the current year. An unavoidable delay has occurred in making up the accounts upon the present occasion, but in future the directors hope in the autumn of each year to present the accounts to the end of the preceding June. The first care of the directors was the proper execution of all the formalities necessary for the conveyances of the property to the company, and this was accomplished most satisfactorily: the company received formal possession in May last. Since that time operations have been carried on with great activity. Credit is taken for 1323 tons of dressed ore, of which about 71 tons were taken over from the vendors, leaving 1252 as the produce of the nine months, being about 140 tons per month. The production for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last has amounted to 819 tons, equal to an average of 136 tons per month, which it is expected will be sufficient to cover the expenditure for the same period. During the past few months very heavy rains have fallen in the island, which have somewhat interfered with the dressing of the ores, and, unfortunately, this bad weather has been accompanied by very stormy seas on the coast, which has very seriously impeded the transport of the ores to the shipping ports where it is delivered to the purchasers. The last advices state that upwards of 1000 tons of ore have thus accumulated at the mines and ports. There is reason to hope, however, that fine weather will soon set in, when they will be able to realise the stock.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—During the past week this mine has been inspected on behalf of Mr. Rogers, the purser, by Capt. Richard Quentrall, of Trumpet Consols Mine, which is in the same district as East Wheal Lovell. Capt. Quentrall is an agent of considerable experience, and the utmost reliance can be placed upon his report. Other agents have valued the north lode at 4 tons of tin per fathom, which at 55*l.* per ton would be equal to 220*l.* per fm. One of the most important features in the report is the assumption that the lode in the south shaft, which was worth from 80*l.* to 90*l.* per fm., is likely in a few feet sinking to resume its former value. The report is as follows:—

March 22.—By your request I have this day inspected this mine on behalf of the adventurers, and beg to hand you my report thereon.—South Lode: The shaft sinking below the 20 is down 14 fms.; the lode at this point is disordered by a slide dipping south and west, which will leave the shaft by sinking 2 or 3 ft. After this is accomplished I think there is every probability of the lode resuming its former richness, as there is some good tin in the eastern end of the shaft. There are about 5 fathoms more to sink to communicate with the cross-cut driving from the new shaft in the 40 fm. level. After this is completed there will be a very valuable piece of ground available for stoping, which will greatly increase the returns. The new engine-shaft is sunk about 3 fms. below the 40; here the lode is large, and has a well-defined south wall, with a rich leader of tin, varying from 10 to 12 in. wide. The lode altogether, for the length of the shaft, 13 ft., is worth, from samples which I took and carefully assayed, 200*l.* per fm. or upwards. This shaft is being sunk by nine men, at 22*l.* per fm. I should recommend that twelve men be put to sink it with all speed. There is some rich tin ground east of the diagonal shaft, above this level, and also above the 26, east of Burgan's, that can now be taken away at a profit. At the Turnpike shaft the bob-pit is finished, and they are preparing to fix the bob. After this is done, and the flat-rods and pitwork completed, great results may be expected, as the lode is reported by the agent to be worth upwards of 20*l.* per fm. Looking at the rich tin lodes already discovered, the mine has every appearance of giving large profits to the adventurers.—R. QUENTRALL.

CALDBECK FELLS (CONSOLIDATED) LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—An eminent mining engineer will forthwith examine the valuable and extensive properties possessed by this company, with the view of arranging for the immediate erection of the necessary machinery for their vigorous development.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 22—	Great Laxey	100	24 4 6	A. Eyton.
23—	Bryngwyn	13	13 8 6	ditto
	—Hendre Uchs.....	20	13 5 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
	—Pant-y-Mwyn	12	12 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Fron Hall	8	12 18 6	ditto
	—Victoria	8	12 17 6	A. Eyton.
	—West Fawnog	10	13 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Dyliffe	72	13 11 6	ditto
	— ditto	38	13 9 0	ditto
	—Llangynog United	13½	12 7 6	ditto
	—Roman Gravels.....	30	13 5 6	ditto
	—Penrallt	8	12 6 6	ditto
	—Dyfngwm	18	12 16 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
	—Dyliffe.....	64	13 5 6	ditto
	—Llanerchyraur	10½	13 14 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Caeconroy	7	14 6 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

West Chiverton sold, on the 11th March, 100 tons Silver-Lead, for 2030*l.* 7s. 11d.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
March 16—	Gt. Wh. Vor	72	12	2	6 ..	— ..	4209 2 4—	—
March 18—	Penhalls	4	3	0	24 ..	— ..	231 8 9—	—
	—St. Day United..	24	18	3	26 ..	— ..	1206 18 2—	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 8, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, March 23.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols ..	139	£6 3 6	Hingston Down	91	£2 15 6
ditto	129	5 9 0	ditto	89	4 4 0
ditto	127	6 2 0	ditto	80	5 3 6
ditto	124	5 11 0	ditto	67	2 6 6
ditto	123	5 10 0	ditto	60	11 4 6
ditto	122	5 16 0	East Caradon	98	4 16 0
ditto	119	5 5 0	ditto	90	3 14 0
ditto	117	5 17 6	ditto	87	4 11 6
ditto	116	5 18 0	ditto	86	3 10 6
ditto	111	4 2 6	ditto	60	5 19 0
ditto	109	6 4 6	ditto	54	10 14 0
ditto	107	6 8 6	Marke Valley	101	3 2 6
ditto	106	4 3 0	ditto	91	4 1 0
ditto	104	6 3 0	ditto	90	3 8 6
ditto	100	4 4 0	ditto	88	3 8 6
ditto	99	4 0 6	ditto	45	8 8 0
ditto	94	2 12 6	ditto	25	2 18 6
ditto	87	4 3 6	Bedford United.....	110	4 5 6
ditto	80	4 11 0	ditto	109	4 18 0
ditto	47	9 4 6	Wheal Emma	66	1 16 6
ditto	45	14 15 0	ditto	65	1 10 6
ditto	41	13 10 6	ditto	41	4 1 0
ditto	31	13 13 6	ditto	38	1 1 6
ditto	20	6 15 6	East Russell	79	6 1 0
ditto	16	2 8 6	ditto	53	2 17 0
ditto	15	2 4 6	ditto	21	7 6 0
ditto	14	4 14 6	Okel Tor.....	57	2 18 0
New Wheal Martha ..	92	2 0 6	ditto	54	1 13 6
ditto	90	2 6 6	ditto	42	5 16 6
ditto	81	2 0 6	Wheal Friendship	80	3 6 0
ditto	75	2 19 6	ditto	67	9 1 0
ditto	70	2 12 6	Lady Bertha	72	2 16 6
ditto	60	2 13 0	Fursdon	51	3 11 0
ditto	53	2 13 0	ditto	17	6 7 6
ditto	30	2 6 6	Gunnislake (Clitters)..	60	3 15 6
Hingston Down	93	3 16 6	Great Tregune	12	8 2 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con...	2342 ..	£13450 6 6	East Russell	153	£ 782 6 0
New Wheal Martha	551	1335 13 0	Okel Tor	153	500 8 0
Hingston Down ..	480	2225 6 6	Wheal Friendship..	147	870 7 0
East Caradon	475	2478 1 6	Lady Bertha.....	72	203 8 0
Marke Valley	440	1744 19 0	Fursdon	68	289 8 6
Bedford United....	210	960 5 0	Gunnislake (Clit)..	60	226 10 0
Wheal Emma	210	426 9 6	Great Tregune	12	97 10 0

Average Standard.....£134 3 0 | Average Produce 5⅞
Average Price per ton £4 15 0
Quantity of Ore .....5373 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 300 tons 18 cwts.
Amount of Money £25,590 18 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard.....£127 6 0.—Average Produce 6¼
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £128 8 0.—Produce, 5½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	778¼	£3569 19 9
Freemas and Co.	212	1819 14 0
Grenfell and Sons.....	654½.....	3596 14 9
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	793	3549 19 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	546 5-6.....	2514 8 3
Mason and Elkington.....	539	2612 0 6
Bankart and Sons	479½.....	1655 9 9
Copper Miners' Company	582½.....	2229 0 3
Charles Lambert	262	1079 6 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	122	707 12 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.....	369½.....	1355 0 9
Penclawdd Copper Co.	34	201 13 0
Total	5373	£25,590 18 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 500—South Caradon 486—Wheal Rose 450—Phœnix Mines 415—North Treskerby 350—Fowey Consols 270—Great Wheal Busy 262—West Caradon 204—Boscawen 178—Gonamena 121—North Downs 50—Tresavean 37—Pedn-an-drea 32—South Crinnis 24—East Wheal Agar 24—Wheal Leisure 10—Perran Mines 10.—Total, 3393 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 800—Wheal Seton and Pendarves 571—West Seton 474—East Pool 275—South Crofty 232—Wheal Basset 192—West Tolgus 192—Dolcoath 133—Carn Camborne 121—Tincroft 57—South Tolgus 56—Wheal Polmear 55—East Basset 46—Condurrow 37—Crane 28—Camborne Vean 12.—Total, 3281 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—Some time ago we called attention to the importance of the new shaft at this mine, as it was in the heart of the tin ground, and would, therefore, when complete, facilitate the working of the mine, and increase the returns. There is a good lode for tin, the agent informs us, now in the shaft, and he also calculates there is a lot of high tin ground above the 66, and into which levels will now be driven. The 110 fathom level, west from engine-shaft, continues worth 25*l.* per fm.; and, what is also very important, a large *lode is coming in at the* 110 *east*, already good work for tin, and not yet cut through. Above this level *east* there is a rise worth 14*l.* per fm. The 120 west looks like a course of ore coming in. The different points of operation in the mine are worth in the aggregate nearly 200*l.* per fm.; and the sale this month, notwithstanding the weather and season, will be the largest ever made by the mine, while next month's sale, we hope and expect, will leave a profit. We have thus enumerated a *few plain facts* in connection with the mine as given to us—facts we do not ask anyone to take for granted on our *ipse dixit*; but we say, send any independent agent to the mine to confirm them or otherwise. If confirmed, as we have no doubt they would be, then we say the shares which a short time since were at 11*l.* each are now absurdly too low in price. And another fact must not be lost sight of; the lode in East Wheal Grenville, upon which those shares have risen to the present price, is dipping towards Wheal Grenville, and the 65 fm. level end is near to the boundary. In reference to this part of the mine, the manager of Great Wheal Vor, who inspected it on the 20th, says—"They have sunk a boundary shaft to the 20 fm. level, but at present it is suspended, on account of water. I would recommend that this shaft be sunk with all speed, as it is going down in an important place; the productive ends in East Grenville approaching in close proximity to this shaft, the 75 west in East Grenville being within 37 fms., the 65 within 7 fms., and the 55 within about 22 fms."

TRUSCOTT MINE.—The majority of this mine has been purchased by Mr. Wescomb, purser of Frank Mills, who is to have the management of it. A shaft has been sunk 14 fathoms from surface, and several tons of copper ore broken from it. The lode can also be intersected 25 fms. deep by a cross-cut in the hill; and to accomplish this object, we understand there is capital enough in hand. The mine is in 5000 shares. Mr. Wescomb writes us—"This is the best sett I ever saw in my life. I thought nothing would tempt me to take up a new mine until I saw this." Capt. Rowe, of Wheal Seton, reports—"I do not hesitate to say it is one of the most promising young mines I have ever met with." Several other reports of a similar character have been made; and as the only shares to be disposed of have been placed in our hands, to offer chiefly to the Frank Mills shareholders, at 1*l.* 10s. per share, we shall publish the reports altogether in a few days. In the meantime, if any of our readers wish to secure a few shares at the issued price (1*l.* 10s.), they had better apply at once, as after a certain number have been issued, shares will not be had even at double the price.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—We stated, a fortnight ago, that, owing to the few applications for shares on the part of the general public, and other circumstances to which we alluded, the money subscribed would be returned in full to the applicants. This has now been done, though all, we understand, had the option given them of joining the directors, who have made arrangements to work the mine, and have taken up every share among themselves.

CREDITORS' LACHES.—A creditor who has neglected to come in at the proper time and prove his debt in an administration suit must take the consequences of his laches, and cannot be allowed to disturb the dividend of the other creditors after an order has been made directing payment thereof. Vice-Chancellor Kinderaley thus held in the case of *Hull v. Falconer*.

FRAUDULENT DEEDS AS AFFECTING CREDITORS.—The Lord Chancellor has affirmed the decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, in the case of Spirett *v.* Willows, declaring a deed of voluntary settlement fraudulent and void as against the plaintiff, a creditor of the settler. His lordship said there was some inconsistency in the decided cases on the subject of conveyances in fraud of creditors, but he thought the following conclusions were well founded. If the debt of the creditor, by whom the voluntary settlement was impeached, existed at the date of the settlement, and it was shown that the remedy of the creditor was defeated or delayed by the existence of the settlement, it was immaterial whether the debtor was or was not solvent after making the settlement. But if a voluntary settlement or deed of gift were impeached by subsequent creditors whose debts had not been contracted at the date of the settlement, than it was necessary to show either that the settler made the settlement with express intent "to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors," or that after the settlement the settler had no sufficient means or reasonable expectation of being able to pay his then existing debts—that is to say, was reduced to a state of insolvency, in which case the law would infer that the settlement was made with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors, and was, therefore, fraudulent and void.

FRAUDULENT PREFERENCE.—A payment to a particular creditor without a demand made by a debtor, on the eve of bankruptcy, out of a fund which would otherwise be distributable among his creditors, is not necessarily a fraudulent preference; for though such a payment would *prima facie* raise the presumption that the debtor fraudulently intended to defeat the Bankrupt Law, from which fraudulent intention alone arises the invalidity of the payment, yet that presumption may be rebutted by other circumstances. The question turns entirely on the motive of the debtor in making such payment. The Court of Queen's Bench thus decided, in the case of Bills *v.* Smith, which was an action by the assignees of a bankrupt to recover a sum alleged to be paid by him by way of fraudulent preference. The Court said that in such a case the Jury should be told that unless they came to the conclusion that the debtor had the intention of defeating the law, and preventing the due distribution of his assests, by preferring one creditor at the expense of the rest, the transaction will stand good in law.

CREDITORS ABROAD.—If a creditor of an insolvent be abroad at the times of the debt accruing and of the execution and registration of a composition deed, the composition must be tendered to him, although he is abroad at the time, for payment of it. If, on the contrary, a contract to pay be made in England with a party in England, who afterwards goes abroad, the person liable is not bound to follow him. The Court of Common Pleas thus decided, in the case of Fessand *v.* Mugaloe.

MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND.—A cargo of lead ore from the Tassan Mines, near Castleblaney, was shipped within the last few days at Dundalk for Chester River, valued at nearly 1000*l.* This mine belongs to the Great Northern Mining Company of Ireland. A cargo from the same locality will be shipped next week from the Hope Silver-Lead Mines. The Tassan and Hope Mines employ at least 400 men, at a high rate of wages.—*Monaghan Standard.*

VAL-SASSAM MINES COMPANY (LIMITED), SWITZERLAND.

Capital £60,000, in 6000 shares of £10 each.
£1 per share to be paid on application, and £2 on allotment.
No call to exceed £1, three months to elapse between each call, and not more than £5 per share to be called up, except by a vote of the shareholders in general meeting.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. VALENTINE BAVIER, banker, Coire, Switzerland.
Mr. JOHN BISHOFF (Messrs. Streckeisen, Bishoff, and Co., merchants), New Broad-street, London.
Mr. JOHN ORRED, Director of the Gonnesa Mining Company (Limited), Ashwick Hall, near Chippenham.
Mr. E. A. PONTIFEX, Director of the Cape Copper Mining Company (Limited), Shoe-lane, London.
Mr. F. G. SCHOCH, merchant, Zurich, Switzerland.
Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, 6, Queen-street-place, London.
Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, 6, Queen-street-place, London.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Hanburys, and Lloyd, London.
Messrs. S. and J. B. Bavier, Coire, Switzerland.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Kimber and Ellis, Lancaster-place, and Gresham House, London.

MANAGERS.

Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, 6, Queen-street-place, London.

SECRETARY.

Mr. W. G. Williams.

OFFICE,—6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

The object of this company is to work mines of lead and copper ores, rich in silver, within the district of Val-Sassam, in the Canton Grisons, Switzerland.

The right of working all mines, with the exception of coal and iron, within the entire district, extending from Thusis, on the well-known "Via Mala," 20 miles in the direction of the Spiugen, and, being about 12 miles wide, is secured by a concession for a term of 50 years, granted by the "Landschaft" in 1862.

The conditions of this grant are extremely favourable, as no rent or royalty is to be paid on the produce of the mines, and the only payments with which the concessionaires are chargeable are certain small fines, payable at every tenth year of the term.

Numerous mineral veins are known to exist within this vast area of 240 square miles, some of which were worked by the Romans, and, at a later date, became the source of the fortunes of several wealthy Italian families.

The concessionaires, with the assistance of some Swiss capitalists, have, during the two years which have elapsed since the grant was made, executed a great deal of work in opening and clearing the ancient galleries and other excavations of the two principal mines—viz., Orsera, a mine of argentiferous copper, and Tospino, a lead mine, the ores of which are extraordinarily rich in silver, and have likewise done such exploratory works by new openings as have proved that the mineral veins are numerous, and that they continue for a length of upwards two miles.

These workings have been inspected by agents of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons; they have reported that—

In the mine of Orsera four principal lodes were worked very extensively by means of adit levels, above which the greater part of the lodes have been extracted; some arches and pillars, however, remain, consisting of portions of the lodes, and these contain purple and grey copper ore, both extremely rich in silver. Considerable progress has been made in a new level, from a point lower down the mountain side, which will intersect all the lodes below the deepest of the ancient workings, and it is confidently expected that large quantities of ore will be won by this operation.

In the mine of Tospino the ancient workings are less extensive, but it contains a group of lodes so numerous and so powerful as to afford a field for most important operations. These lodes are more or less productive wherever they have been laid open, and at some points yield as much as 2 tons of ore per fm., even at the surface.

Assays made by the agents of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons proved that the ores of Orsera contained in their crude state, as broken from the lodes, from 4½ to 8½ per cent. of copper, and from 80 ozs. to 160 ozs. of silver per ton, and that, by washing, these ores might be so concentrated as to yield from 35 to 45 per cent. of copper, and from 250 to 300 ozs. of silver per ton, which would be worth from £80 to £100 per ton. And the ores of Tospino, in their crude state, yielded on the average of a great number of samples 35¼ per cent. of lead and 58 ozs. of silver per ton of ore, which would be worth £17 10s. per ton, and by washing these might be enriched to 70 or 75 per cent. of lead and 100 to 110 ozs. of silver per ton, which would be worth upwards of £35 per ton.

Both of these mines are so situated in the sides of the mountains that they may be worked by means of adit levels to any required depth, and are thus exempt from the ordinary expense of drainage and of hauling, which, in the generality of mines, forms so heavy an item in the working costs.

Abundant streams of water provide ample power for all such machinery as will be requisite for dressing the ores, and the buildings destined to these purposes have been erected on an excellent site.

Every facility for economical working is afforded by the district of Val-Sassam, timber and all other requisite materials being abundant and cheap, and the people being able and industrious labourers.

A contract has been entered into for the purchase of the concession with all the rights appertaining thereto, and the whole of the buildings, plant, machinery, tools, and apparatus, as well as the extensive openings and works of the two rich mines described in the reports, including the stock of ore already extracted, for the sum of £18,000, payable by three instalments.

The mines have been worked since the first of October, 1864, for the account of the company, and from the latest advices it is known that considerable quantities of valuable ores are being extracted.

It is intended that the first call of £1 per share shall be made three months after the date of the allotment of the shares, and the second call of £1 per share six months after allotment, and it is calculated that the amount of capital thus raised will be sufficient to place the mines already opened in full and profitable working; and no further call will be made except by a vote of a general meeting of shareholders.

The directors have already received, through the bankers of the company in Switzerland, applications for a large number of shares; but they have reserved the right of allotting not less than two-thirds of the whole number in this country.

Copies of the reports of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, and their agents, Messrs. R. Heneage Taylor and R. W. Rickard; of Mr. J. Dickson Ikin, civil engineer; of Mr. V. de Bagliani, Ingenieur des Mines, the local agent of the company. Forms of application for shares, and every information may be obtained from the brokers, solicitors, and managers, at the office of the company.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

EAST MAES-Y-SAFN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), MOLD, NORTH WALES.

Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, and Table A of the Act is adopted as the Articles of Association for the government of the company.
Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit 10s. per share on application, and £1 on allotment.
Each future call not to exceed £1 per share, and to be subject to one month's notice.
It is not expected that more than £5 per share will have to be called up.
If no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES B. TREVOR ROPER, Esq., Plas Teg, near Mold—CHAIRMAN.
ROBERT A. DAGG, Esq., Chetwynd House, Oxton, Birkenhead.
THOMAS HANMER WYNNE, Esq., Nerquis Hall, near Mold.
WILLIAM TREVOR ROPER, Esq., the Temple, Liverpool.
FRANK P. MATTHEWS, Esq., Llwyn Offa, Mold.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq., Ty Ucha, Mold.
THOMAS WARDEN, Esq., Osborne House, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Dixons and Company, Eastgate-street, Chester.
National and Provincial Bank, Mold.
SOLICITOR—George E. Trevor Roper, Esq., Mold.
BROKER—George Edwin Taunton, Esq., York-buildings, Liverpool.
SECRETARY—Mr. J. Caldecott.
OFFICE,—19, PEPPER STREET, CHESTER.

This company has been formed for the development of a very extensive tract of mineral ground, comprising five distinct setts,—viz., Brongwyn, Pwll-y-wheel, Fron, Nerquis, and Bryngoleu, which are considered by engineers and practical miners to form one of the richest pieces of mineral ground in North Wales, as will be seen in their reports. They are situated on the Mold mountains, two miles south-west from Mold, are surrounded by dividend-paying mines, and are held by fair and equitable leases for long terms, at 1-12th royalties, from the lords of Mold and other owners; the surface area comprises 400 acres, or thereabouts. Several fair-sized shafts, from 60 to 130 yards deep, have been sunk at various points on them, which will be available for future operations, and from some of which ore can soon be raised; indeed, the shaft marked A on the map, on the east or lower portion of the Brongwyn sett, was sunk 90 yards to a fine run of ore, which was followed down-hill to the Pwll-y-wheel boundary under the road, where 176 tons of ore were raised out of a very small space, marked black on the map, and the vein, 13 ft. wide, containing a solid rib of ore 2 ft. thick, continued its course down-hill below the water-level.

Pwll-y-wheel engine-shaft was sunk 121 yards deep, and a cross-cut was driven south 80 yards, at the 120 yard level (intersecting in its course three other productive runs of ore), to cut this vein in the Pwll-y-wheel sett; this was done, and the ore sunk on for 13 yards, but the water issuing from it was too much for the existing machinery, and the mine was stopped for want of means. A new shaft, marked B on the map, 9 ft. by 6 ft., has been sunk down 80 yards dry. It is proposed to erect on this shaft a new 70-in. Cornish engine for pumping, to place it in 24-in. pitwork, and to provide all appliances necessary to drain the ground effectually to a sufficient depth to cut and work the run of ore above alluded to, and such others as may be below it, and within the power of the engine. It is estimated that all necessary operations (including an additional plant on the deep of the property, when the fit place for such shall have been determined by explorations from shaft B) may be carried out for £25,000, and that ore may be raised in twelve months from sinking.

The several leases of these valuable setts, together with the washing-floors, buildings, plant, and machinery thereon, have been transferred to the company free of every other preliminary expense, by the vendors, for £3000 in cash and 500 paid-up shares of the company (such shares not to be transferable until all the shares have been allotted), and a further sum of £2000 whenever the mine is capable of paying a dividend of 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital. These terms are considered very reasonable, bearing in mind the great worth of the property, and the expense and trouble incurred by the vendors in purchasing the interests of old companies, and obtaining new leases.

These mines have been inspected and reported on by practical mining engineers and mining authorities of high position and respectability, some of whom having seen the ore proved at Brongwyn and Pwll-y-wheel when last at work, speak positively to its existence in very large quantities, and particular attention is requested to their reports, and the map and section accompanying them. Among the printed reports are those of Mr. T. L. Cottingham, mining engineer, Mold; Mr. Robert Williams, agent to the lords of Mold; Mr. Absalom Francis, Meadow-house, Holywell; Capt. John Pryor, mining agent, Mold; and Capt. Francis Evans, Bryngwiog Mines, Holywell.

A considerable number of shares are already subscribed for.

Prospectuses, reports, plans, and forms of application can be had from the secretary, at the office of the company in Chester, or from the solicitor, at his office in Mold.

Chester, March 4th, 1865.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—MR. JOSEPH GREEN, for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES the ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

Notices to Correspondents.

PUBLIC COMPANIES LAW.—Can a limited liability company, fully registered and in wo so alter its constitution, either by special resolution or otherwise, as to keep the nom nal capital as originally fixed, but divide it into a larger number of shares of a s amount per share?—H. [The reference is, no doubt, with regard to the question mad at the meeting of the Gellivara Company, where certain shareholders consider the the amount of the shares is too high to permit of their being negociable. We are opinion that Clause 12 of the Companies Act, 1862, prevents the alteration suggest The clause is very distinct that the capital can only be consolidated, and divided in shares of *larger* amount. We think, however, that there is this remedy for the di culty complained of. A special resolution could be passed, authorising the transfe the whole rights, duties, and privileges of the company to a new company (with a a capital of 500,000*l.*, in 100,000 shares of 10*l.* each), in consideration of such new company paying to the Gellivara Company the sum of 500,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* eac representing 2*l.* each paid up, such shares to be distributed amongst the Gellivar shareholders, in proportion to their holding at the time of transfer.]

THE PROPOSED APPLICATION OF LIMITED LIABILITY TO COST-BOOK COMPANIES.—"F. R." in last week's Journal, has called attention to a proposal from Mr. Pulbook to form a limited cost-book partnership by means of the form of company allowed by the Com panies Act, and called a company Limited by Guarantee. There can be no doubt of th importance of carrying out some such proposal. As matters at present stand, th mining interest is divided into two classes—the one, residing in Cornwall, will no touch any but a cost-book company, which the capitalists out of Cornwall will no look at, but will only invest their money in limited liability companies. This scarcely to be wondered at, considering how many people have suffered by cost-boo companies carried on in an improper and inefficient manner. I do not understand m sufficiently to enter into the question, but whoever accomplishes the design of form ing a company to meet the views of both classes deserves the thanks of all mining men.—J. G. S.: *Milend-road, March* 22.

DRY CRUSHING MACHINERY.—Some time since you described an improved dry crushe invented, I believe, by Mr. John Walker, and pointed out its great advantage in loca lities where water is scarce. Will the inventor, or any of your correspondents, in form me through the Journal where the machine can be seen at work, and how much material it will stamp per day compared with the ordinary stamps? The chief di ference, so far as I remember, consisted in using wedge-shaped stamp-heads working in a hopper-shaped bed, with a slot at the bottom to let out the crushed mineral. Was there any other improvement in the machine?—INQUIRER.

POISONOUS WATER FROM MINES.—I had hoped to see some notice taken of your article condemnatory of the bill recently introduced and lost in Parliament, the object of which was to prevent the poisonous matter from mines being thrown into rivers—one of the wisest bills ever written, though, of course, not absolute perfection. Before you again so unscrupulously condemn, would it not be well to consider that all the poison which flows off with mine water is really valuable metal, which by well-arranged mechanical and chemical apparatus should be made to contribute to the expenses of working the mine. Upon its first introduction the bill would, doubtless, be inconvenient, but the ultimate result would be that many mines now showing a large loss monthly would occupy a respectable position in the Dividend List. Great care should be taken how we slight the utilisation of mine-water.—G. J. B.

GREAT LAXEY.—As a shareholder, I am obliged to Mr. Crofts for drawing attention to the management of our company's affairs; and, as he speaks from experience, I and others would feel it an additional favour if he would give some details of the manufacture of and trade in Spelter, in reference more particularly to the competition we may expect our directors will have to encounter in their contemplated manufacturing experiment. The position of our company necessitates the greatest caution; it is therefore, essential that we should be prepared with all obtainable information to assist in preventing our becoming involved in trading troubles, and which may, without great care, entail serious loss.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER: *Liverpool, March* 21.

GREAT LAXEY MEETING, AND CAPTAIN ROWE.—In the Journal of March 11, I find a discussion took place at the Great Laxey meeting, respecting the building of a chapel house, when a shareholder enquired the relative number of miners (employed in the mines) being members of the Established Church compared with other denominations in this place. Capt. Rowe said they were about equal. Permit me to ask Capt. Rowe to point out, through the same medium, the name of one single individual miner now working in those mines who is a member of the Established Church in this place, whereas there are hundreds of Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The several reports that have of late appeared from the same gentleman on the different little mines with which he is connected in this neighbourhood also require investigation.—LAXEY MINER.

SLATE QUARRIES IN WALES.—If any shareholder or director of the Cricceth Quarries, Carnarvonshire, or of the Croiser Bach, which is called Slate Mountain, Merionshire, will write to "Pioneer," through the Journal, I will tell them something most to their advantage.—PIONEER.

WIVELISCOMBE SLATE COMPANY.—There is much written in your excellent Journal concerning Slate Quarries, which appear to be valuable properties. Can any of your readers give me information respecting the Wiveliscombe Slate Company, situated in the parish of that name, in the county of Somerset, I believe not far from Wellington? It began well, though hindered at one time by a landslip. I am fearful that directors, manager, and all other officials are buried in another landslip, occasioned by the late wet weather. Any information would be thankfully received by—SLATE.

QUEBRADA COMPANY.—The advance which has lately taken place in the shares of this company, and the position which they now occupy upon the Stock Exchange, induce me to offer, through the Journal, to my fellow-shareholders the suggestion that they should not be led by any market fluctuations and speculations to part with the shares which they have held through a long time of depression. The opinion of the promoters of the company as to its success may be judged by the fact that the promotion-money (some few thousand pounds) is not to be received by them until an amount equal to the whole capital of the company shall have been paid to the shareholders in the way of dividends. The reports from the mine are, doubtless, of almost a fabulous nature; but that very large deposits of copper ore exist in certain localities is a matter of undoubted certainty. The Quebrada Mine will either prove to be one of the most remarkable of these localities, or the promoters and all connected with the management of the company will appear more remarkable as a combination of folly and fraud.—V.

PUDDLING BY MACHINERY.—"G. V." (Mons)—The furnace invented by Messrs. Ward and Walker was patented in England in 1853; we do not know whether a Belgian patent was taken at the same time, but presume so. The process is, we believe, in regular work at the Dowlais Ironworks, South Wales, the results obtained with it having been so far highly satisfactory. Mr. Menelaus, the manager of Dowlais, will read a paper before the Institute of Mechanical Engineers at Birmingham in April, which we shall publish in detail, and which will probably contain all the information on the subject "G. V." requires. The mere fact of so thoroughly practical an ironmaker as Mr. Menelaus having taken up the invention, is a guarantee that much may be expected of it, and we do not anticipate that there will be any disappointment.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—It may be very gratifying to hear of the great progress made at these mines; but I, for one, am much disappointed to find that, instead of the "sampling of ore at the end of 1864," we have not got the second engine to work yet. The contract was made in Dec., 1863, or before that, according to the prospectus. Surely there has been ample time to get the pumping machinery to work. I think if proper efforts had been made, our shares would not be as they are—15s. to 20s. discount.—A SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—In July, 1861, the shareholders passed a resolution to wind-up this company, and a committee was appointed for the express purpose. They continued raising ore for 18 months, at costs, merchants' bills, &c., of 14,900*l.*, and which ore produced 11,580*l.*, leaving a loss of 3300*l.* They sold a portion of the materials of the mine for 730*l.*, as per account furnished in Feb., 1863, when a meeting was held, and a return made to the shareholders of 5s. per share, the total sum returned and distributed to shareholders being thus about 1100*l.* At that meeting, held on Feb. 11, 1863, the committee were requested to realise the remaining assets at the earliest practicable period, with a view to the final winding-up of the mine. I find by the report in the Journal of Feb. 14, 1863, that the Chairman at that meeting hoped the committee would in about a month or six weeks be in a position to call proprietors together, and make a final settlement. It is now more than two years since that meeting was held, and that opinion given. The mine materials sold being 730*l.*, the sum returned to shareholders is about 1100*l.*, and they are kept more than two years further whilst three engines and sundry other materials are realised. Is there not gross neglect somewhere? Can nothing be done beyond provoking a reply from the secretary that, forsooth, "the committee are doing their best to realise engines, but have not yet succeeded?" Can no legal steps be taken?—A HOLDER OF 150 SHARES.

OLD DOLFRWYNOG MINE.—A meeting is called for winding-up this concern. What a pity it is the shareholders do not agree to amalgamate with the United Dolfrwynog Company, whose property entirely surrounds the Old Dolfrwynog. The United are reported to have found a good copper lode on their north sett, and when their [illegible] shaft, on the west sett, is down 10 fms. deeper they will probably reach the junction of three copper lodes on the site of the Old Turf Copper Mine; and they have also a promising lode on their east sett. All the Old Dolfrwynog lodes run into one or other of these setts, which are very extensive. The gold lode of Old Dolfrwynog underlies sharp into the north sett of the United, and one of the shafts is down to the boundary line of the two setts. Here it was that some rich gold was found before the operations were suspended; probably there is more at a greater depth under the north sett. The United have no machinery. They have been spending their money in explorations. The Old Dolfrwynog have machinery; but what will it fetch if put up to auction? Not enough to pay the expenses of winding-up the company. Now, if the two companies could hitch their horses together, work could at once be commenced at the shaft alluded to, and, in that case, some sort of prospect might be held out of a return for our outlay, whereas, if wound-up, we, as shareholders, should not only get nothing, but would have to contribute to loss something more than we have already. The attention of shareholders is called to this proposition.—A SHAREHOLDER.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.—Your correspondent, Mr. T. W. Campin, seems to regard low-priced provisional protection as a remedy for the hardship resulting from alleged infringements to inventors who conceive their suggestions to be original, and condemns the measure for protecting inventions exposed at industrial exhibitions, on the ground that exhibitors may be defrauded nevertheless. For my own part, I think the protection accorded to exhibitors at the great gathering of London and Dublin should be extended to exposure at every competitive exhibition remaining open more than one calendar month. By this means true inventors would be able publicly to demonstrate the value of their inventions, and there would be a check upon the 99 out of 100 patentees who are altogether void of originality, as no one would supply money for a patent until the invention had been publicly approved, while the true inventor would be enabled to challenge objections without thereby losing his just rights.—INVENTOR.

MILLE'S GAS GENERATOR.—There are one or two points connected with this apparatus which I am sure many of the readers of the Journal would be glad to see explained by the correspondent who entertains so favourable an opinion of it. I do not exactly understand how a vapour heavier than air would be likely to combine with the colourless air above it in the dish-like cylinders; and, if it be lighter than the air, it is difficult to understand what mixture would take place of course considering the nature of hydro-carbon vapours) that would cause the descent of the carburetted air to the burner. I have had no opportunity of examining Mr. Mille's burner, but am inclined to think that it is the turpentine substitute itself, and not the vapour from it, that reaches the burner. Of course, your correspondent may be able to give a satisfactory explanation of the matter, but I think he should know that the description which has been published is calculated to give rise to such objections.—PETROLEUM.

SIR,—Please correct an error made in my first letter on "Mines and Mining in the Marazion District:" for "Peel" read "Lemon."—MINER: *St. Michael's Mount.*

ST. IVES CONSOLS.—In Mr. Cuell's "Annual Statistics of Mining," published in the Journal of March 11, Mr. T. Treweeke, of Uny Lelant, is named as the purser of this mine. This was an error, Mr. F. H. Aplin, of Penzance, being the purser.

MINE BOUNDARIES.—Will some one of your readers kindly inform me, through the Journal—" Does the boundary of a mine sett, if a hedge, measure from the centre or quick, or does it follow the custom of the landowner where he claims 4 ft. from it?" In other words, is the centre of the hedge the boundary, or is it 4 ft. from the centre?—D. B. D.

IRON.—" Inquirer" (Llanrhaiadr) can find the particulars he requires in our Metal Market information.

Received.—" C. W. B." (Yeo)—" Miner" (St. Michael's Mount)—" R. F. J. L." (Cardiff)—" A Discontented Shareholder"—" Nemo."

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 25, 1865.

The Strike, and consequent Lock-out, unfortunately still continue, to the serious loss both of masters and men, and to the probable ultimate gain of the foreign producer. The cessation of the supply of finished iron has naturally had the effect of causing the few manufacturers who have not yet closed their works to be more busy, but it is to be feared that, notwithstanding the fact that the reduction of the make, by the strike and lock-out combined, has already been equivalent to putting all the works in the kingdom on two-thirds time for three months, no permanent improvement can at present be reasonably expected. That iron must be had is evident, for public works cannot be delayed either to suit the convenience of the manufacturer or of his workmen, but the advantage is with those on the Continent who can tender at lower rates, or guarantee a more certain supply. The workmen can urge, no doubt, that if they continue to resist for a few week, they will, by bringing supply and demand more nearly equal, enable the masters to grant them the concession they ask for; and such a termination of the dispute might gratify the delegates by affording them a pretext for congratulating the men upon their victory over the masters, but the men would, probably, have much the feelings of the great general who, at the end of the battle, exclaimed—" Thank GOD we are not defeated; but one more such victory would ruin us." Both masters and workmen should consider that if, by the long continuance of the struggle, we do not lose the trade, we may introduce a new element of competition which will hereafter seriously interfere with it.

With regard to the substitution of mechanical for manual puddling, we understand that Mr. MENELAUS's experiments on the large scale at Dowlais have been so far satisfactory, and as he has during the past week patented some further improvements in machinery for working puddled balls or blooms of iron and steel, it may be presumed that he has succeeded in discovering the defects, and providing a remedy. Whether machine-puddled iron will ever be able to compete with hand-puddled, of course, remains to be proved; but that a very fair quality of finished iron can be produced without the puddler, now appears to be beyond question. Mr. MENELAUS will read a paper before the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, at Birmingham, in the course of the coming month, and no doubt sufficient will then be made known to enable every practical man to judge of the value of the process. We are aware that puddling-machinery has been in operation at the Parkgate Ironworks, Rotherham; it was, however, only a temporary trial, made some months since, with permission, by persons not connected with the company, and came to nothing; but we understand that the failure was not so complete as to prevent further efforts when opportunity offers.

Respecting the introduction of foreign iron, Messrs. PHILLIPS, of the Coal Exchange, write that "It may be of interest to such consumers of iron as may be presently embarrassed by the stoppage of their usual supplies to know that iron of excellent quality is now being daily shipped from various continental sources, in many cases from 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper than Staffordshire rates." The accuracy of the statement no one can for a moment doubt, but the question is whether the quality, excellent though it may be, is at all equal to the Staffordshire iron with which Messrs. PHILLIPS compare it. It may be added, also, that iron ore, as well as iron, is being imported, for it appears that a contract has been entered into by certain South Wales ironmasters for the supply of 18,000 tons per annum from some mines near Cherbourg.

As an evidence of the desire of the masters to afford the men every facility for terminating the lock-out, if they desire it, a letter from Mr. W. S. RODEN, the Chairman of the North Staffordshire Committee of Ironmasters, may be referred to. Alluding to the statement made by Mr. BAKER, a North Staffordshire delegate, at the meeting of the London Trades' Delegates, on Wednesday evening—"If, however, the masters would consent to open their works to the men of South Staffordshire, then the men of North Staffordshire were willing to resume their work, and leave the question of wages to be settled by arbitration." Mr. RODEN observes that the wide-spread distress caused by this unhappy dispute is regretted by no body of men more sincerely than by the ironmasters themselves, and, assuming that the delegate spoke with authority from the puddlers, he will, upon receiving an official intimation to that effect, bring the proposal before the ironmasters, and use his influence to endeavour to have it accepted. As there can be no doubt that both masters and men are equally alive to the desirability, for their common welfare, that the trade should not be permanently interfered with, we regard the step here taken as that which will probably lead to the settlement of the present dispute, and at the same time direct attention to the means which will be applicable to the settlement of future disagreements of a similar nature. It can matter nothing, either to the masters or the men, whether there is union on both sides or no union on either, as in either case both parties are enabled to secure that satisfaction of their claims to which each is equally entitled.

The present deplorable struggle between the ironmasters and the ironworkers affords the best possible opportunity to the foreign emigration agent to use his endeavours to persuade the workmen to emigrate; and when such statements as those made in the letter of Mr. THOMAS GEMMELL, advertised in the MINING JOURNAL of Nov. 19, are put forth, there certainly would appear to be a wide opening for the working man in the United States. It will be well, however, for all to carefully consider whether there are any grounds for the glowing promises made; and as the truthfulness of Mr. GEMMELL's statement is actually denied by men from this country who are employed on the mines referred to, it is not improbable that the position of the American ironworker is as far overstated as that of the American collier has been in Mr. GEMMELL's letter. It will be recollected that he stated that in Maryland and West Virginia colliers' labour was very scarce; that labour was at a premium; that 12s. per day could be earned; that the truck system was unknown, and so on; but, inasmuch as it now appears that these promises could not be borne out, is it not probable that the ironworkers who emigrate may find themselves equally deluded, and discover, when too late, that the result of their emigration has been the reverse of improving their own position?

The fallacy of Mr. GEMMELL's statements in the Journal was at once observed by those at the mines in the district of which he wrote, and the deputy at the Franklin Mines, Mr. RIORDAN, has written a very careful letter to the *Miner and American Workman's Advocate* (with a request that it should be copied into the MINING JOURNAL), to refute the assertions; and, as it is endorsed by men who have emigrated from Great Britain, and are well known here, it may be well to publish their view of the case. The signatures are GEORGE SMITH, PETER GRANT, JAMES MALOY, and EDWARD LOUTH, from the North of England; EDWARD WILSON, from Staffordshire; WILLIAM HART, from Lancashire; JOHN SCOTT and JOHN SMITH, from Scotland; and JOHN REESE, from Wales. The good faith of Mr. GEMMELL's appeal seems to be more than questioned by the men, for the letter says—

"If Mr. GEMMELL performs all he promised there, he will do much better by emigrants than he ever did by his old hands. But let us see what is in the letter: He says if he had men enough he could get out and sell 400 tons more coal every day than he does at present. On seeing this statement we immediately sent six or eight out of the 30 or 40 men which we could almost any time spare him, to engage work for themselves and about thirty others. The pit boss at the Hampshire mines, seemed to be angry at being asked for work, and replied, that if twenty of the men there now were to leave there would not be a bit too much work for the balance. Mr. GEMMELL's agent, at Llanwellyn Mines, whose name is EDWARD BEYDON, said that he did not believe Mr. GEMMELL intended to bring out any men, for that he had tried that game once before, and that when the men came out they out-Yankeed him, and skedaddled. I went myself to Midland, to look for work, and meeting some of the men, they told me they had made $10 each that week. There are 25 men to dig 250 tons per week—that is ten tons each. This does not look much like wanting men so bad as Mr. GEMMELL said he did! He told the men of England that the Truck system was not known here. Well, I do not know that it is, except at his Hampshire mine, where there is a store kept, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depôt, but whether by Mr. GEMMELL or his superintendent I know not; his men, however, know that they must deal in it, and pay $14 per barrel for flour, which they can obtain elsewhere for $12·50 to $13, and $2·50 per gallon for lard oil, which they can procure elsewhere for from $2 to $2·50. Any miner who takes his month's provisions at this store, pays twenty-five per cent. more than in any other store in the neighbouring towns. It is true that the men may not be absolutely *ordered* to buy in that store, but if the miner buys his provisions elsewhere he must bring his load to the coal cars, at the foot of the plane, from whence it must be drawn up an incline of a mile and a half to an elevation in the mountain 2000 feet high, to which the approach for wagons, by the road, is so steep as to be almost impassable. If their provisions are bought in the store of the depôt, they can be taken up on the cars, but not otherwise, unless the woman can conceal them under their shawls, or the men under their jackets. So much for what he says about the Truck system! Mr. GEMMELL spoke the truth when he said the country was hilly, as you will readily suppose when you know that in a distance of a mile and a half the altitude varies 2000 feet; he also spoke the truth when he said he had some good houses in Midland."

The endeavour to deter emigration is especially disclaimed—the sole object of the letter being to publish the truth of the case; they wish the emigrant to be wary lest he be entrapped. If the emigrant comes to the country on the recommendation of his friends or relatives, who are already there, they think he would be much more safe, for the hearty welcome which would be given by the hand of friendship would be much more reliable than that given by interested speculating capitalists. As those who have emigrated from this country to the colliery districts of America have discovered how easy it is to be deluded by speculating capitalists and entrapping emigration agents, so ultimately, we opine, will the operative ironworkers discover how fallacious it is to suppose that wages for any class of labour can be maintained at a fixed rate regardless of the state of the market; and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when, by caring to think for themselves, they will be enabled to avoid the delusions of those of their own body who so injudiciously direct their movements.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.

PRODUCTION OF CABLE IRON BY BOILING.

The remark that iron manufacture is in its infancy has often been repeated of late, and from the many revelations almost daily made, we have cogent reasons for believing in the correctness of the assertion. The improvements of recent dates, however, consist of mechanical applications which are attended with considerable expense, entailing the alteration of existing furnaces, and other appliances for the reduction of the raw materials into a marketable state, while, in some instances, no less an amount of outlay than the construction of entirely new apparatus is involved, thus necessitating the expenditure of a very large amount of capital.

The improvement to which we may now direct attention is of a chemical nature, to which our own attention has been drawn by the registration of an invention by Mr. R. T. Crawshay, of Cyfarthfa Ironworks, Merthyr Tydvil, ironmaster, and Mr. J. A. Lewis, of Cyfarthfa Ironworks, agent, for "Improvements in the manufacture of puddled bar, or No. 1 iron, and every description of malleable iron." It is stated that the objects sought by the invention are the production of No. 1, or puddled bar-iron, direct from the pig, without recourse to the "finery" process, giving to the iron in the puddling (or rather, boiling), and all subsequent processes, a degree of tension and ductility fully equal, if not superior, to that obtained by the old and more expensive method of introducing the iron into the puddling-furnace partly in the state of pig-iron and partly in the state of finers' metal, to more thoroughly revive the iron, and thus obtain a better yield, and to facilitate the separation of foreign matters from it, thus increasing the amount of work to be done, or the quantity of No. 1 bar, and any class of finished iron to be produced within a given time.

There can be no doubt that the best process for the manufacture of iron is that which is most efficient and economical, and leaves the particles of the metallic mass in the condition most favourable to the operation of the laws of cohesion. It is equally above dispute that the processes hitherto practised have attained this end only partially, and are dependent on the direct action of heat and atmospheric air. The liquefaction in the high temperature of the boiling furnace of the mass operated on prevents, nearly altogether, the action of the elements of the air, the surface only being exposed to them, except when agitated by the puddler's bar, or other mechanical means. Here, therefore, is a defect in one essential point professedly sought in the operation; and were the subjection of the whole mass to the action of air attained, simple atmospheric action would be ineffectual, as the impurities combined with the iron are not separable by this means alone. The chemical affinity between them and the iron requires to be overcome by the presence of other elements for which they have a greater affinity, and which would not combine with the iron. It has, therefore, we presume, occurred to the patentees of this invention that by the introduction into the boiling (or puddling) furnaces, at the proper stage, and in proper quantities, of any material or materials fulfilling the conditions implied as necessary, the purification and, consequently, improvement of the quality of the iron will be accomplished. Just to show how far this end is accomplished by the present invention, we will quote a few of the chemical changes which the patentees state are brought about by the introduction into the furnace as described of the ingredients used—*sulphate of iron* and *oxide of lead*. "1. The conversion of the carbon of the mass into sulphuret of carbon by the decomposition of the sulphate and its removal by sublimation.—2. The separation of the siliceous and argillaceous substances by the lead of the oxide forming by their union a matrix from which the iron readily precipitates.—3. A rapid elevation of the temperature of the mass operated on by the evolution of oxygen from the acid of the sulphate of iron and the oxide of lead producing suddenly a greater liquefaction, which facilitates the separation of foreign matters, by the laws of gravitation of substances of different specific gravities."

The advantages of the present invention are numerous and important. By its adoption the "finery" process is swept entirely away, as by the use of these ingredients we find that iron not only of ordinary quality, but of the highest qualities of tension and ductility, is procurable; and we have seen a sample of No. 2 bar, 1 inch square, manufactured by this means, which had been tested at the works of extensive chain makers of high standing, and their certificate of the strain which this iron held states—"It held at 28 and broke at 29." This contrasts extremely favourably with the average of the best cable iron, which, we believe, is about 25 tons to the square inch. This same iron, beaten out under the blacksmiths' hammer, was punched and twisted without any perceptible flaw. The pig-iron used for the production of this iron, we are informed, was of inferior quality, proving that, after all, the main point to be aimed at in the manufacture of good iron is the separation of foreign and deleterious matters from the metal. It, therefore, follows that another advantage of this invention is that no iron, however inferior in quality, once brought under its influence, is any longer unmanageable or ineligible, and consequently a great economy is effected in the burthens of blast-furnaces, which would be of incalculable benefit, not only to ironmasters, but to mankind in general. The extreme ductility given to the iron in all processes after the application of this invention effects a great saving also in "crop ends" of bars and rails, diminishing, as it does, the quantity of bad edges. There will also be considerable economy effected in fuel, as by turning out a greater amount of work within any given time the quantity of coal to the ton of iron must of necessity be lessened. As we shall have something more to say on this subject shortly, we will not now go into further details, but will content ourselves with stating that we are assured that the total cost of this application will not exceed 6d. per ton of No. 1 iron produced, as the reagencies exercised are so powerful that their effect is maintained throughout any subsequent processes it may be necessary for the iron to undergo, and, further, that all the arguments brought forward in its favour are based on experiments of sufficient magnitude to warrant their correctness in practice.

The names of the gentlemen appearing as the patentees of this invention are a sufficient guarantee for the carrying out of its benefits. Mr. Crawshay is, as every one concerned in the manufacture of iron is aware, of the highest standing as an ironmaster, representing great wealth and ability, while Mr. Lewis is an agent at Mr. Crawshay's extensive works, and combines with theoretical knowledge, the fruit of many years' application, sound practical experience in the manufacture of iron in all its stages.

GAS IN PARIS.—The annual meeting of the great Parisian Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas has been held. The dividend on the shares for 1864 was fixed at no less than 4*l.* 4s., or 21 per cent.! The business of the company is stated to be immensely extending, and more than half a million of additional capital is to be raised by obligations, in order to put the works and canalisation *en rapport* with the increased demand for gas

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TRADE WITH MEXICO.—The exports of coal, cinders, and culm to Mexico amounted, in 1859, to 3111 tons; in 1860, to 1965 tons; in 1861, to 4566 tons; in 1862, to 12,776 tons; and in 1863, to 8412 tons. The exports of wrought and unwrought iron to Mexico experienced a great expansion in 1863, having amounted in that year to 8868 tons, against 695 tons in 1862, 721 tons in 1861, 887 tons in 1860, and 271 tons in 1859. The value of the steam-engines exported to Mexico in 1863 was 795*l.*, against 207*2l.* in 1862, and 58*l.* in 1861. The value of other machinery sent in the same direction in 1863 was 15,406*l.*, against 8164*l.* in 1862, 7308*l.* in 1861, 9049*l.* in 1860, and 3912*l.* in 1859. The value of the tin-plates exported in 1863 was 5051*l.*, against 4224*l.* in 1862, 2525*l.* in 1861*l.*, 2278*l.* in 1860, and 3375*l.* in 1859.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 23.—The Lock-out continues to absorb the attention of the trade, and it threatens, if maintained, to absorb all the means, the health and strength, nay, the very lives of the population employed in the Iron Trade, and the many branches depending upon; whilst into the same vortex is flowing the capital of the masters. Combinations to maintain or advance the rate of wages ought to be of great advantage to balance the awful loss and injury they entail; and the only hopeful feature about the present struggle is that it exhibits on such a terrible scale the extent to which, by hostile combinations, masters and men may injure each other, and the public in general, that it may be hoped that on both sides there will be a greater readiness to listen to any proposal which appears calculated to prevent these terrible struggles, and to render both men and masters exceedingly reluctant to engage in such mutually destructive contests.

The new facts are not numerous, but they are important. On Tuesday, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, presided at a meeting at Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, for the purpose of celebrating the opening of a Working Men's Club. In the course of his address the noble lord referred to the strike and lock-out, the struggle taking the former aspect in that district, and he said:—

He had, and they had all, heard it said that the origin of the strike in that part of the country was owing to special circumstances which did not exist in other parts of the country, and that the men who struck, not being willing to accept the wages which were accepted in other districts, did so because they were peculiarly situated. He was not going to express any opinion as to whether they were right or wrong, but he must tell them that he for one, and as one of the impartial public, had not been satisfied what these special circumstances were. With regard to these strikes, the most effectual solution of the difficulty, which might with advantage have been introduced, was some plan of arbitration, which could have been acted upon by mutual consent; and another was a good understanding between employer and employed. (Applause.) If at the outset of this strike it could have been shown by those who employed them, through such an arbitration as he should like to see established, that their circumstances were special, and that they had a claim to somewhat higher wages than were being given in other parts of the country, he was quite sure that those employers—if it had been brought before them in that way, so clearly proved as it must be when a case of this sort was brought to arbitration—would, from what he knew of them, have been found ready, and willing, and anxious to act upon the result of a system, which he was quite sure they must agree with, and which, in his view, was by far the most satisfactory manner in which they could be asked to deal with disputes with those whom they employed. His lordship also pointed out the apparent anomaly of the men in that district, whilst they said their circumstances were peculiar, acting in co-operation with Unions at a distance, and then acting in opposition to those Unions, and said that on all these points the public required information.

To-day the Committee of the Ironmasters' Association for the North Staffordshire district resolved to invite his lordship to preside at a meeting at Stafford, at which representatives of the North Staffordshire men and masters should be invited to meet those of the men and masters of South Staffordshire; and that the North Staffordshire men should be requested to state what are the peculiar circumstances which, in their opinion, justify them for demanding higher rates of payment than those given to puddlers in other districts. There can be little doubt that Lord Lichfield will accede to the request, and that the public will have an opportunity of hearing what grounds the North Staffordshire men have, or think they have, for their present course, which is entailing such widespread misery.

The effect of the Trades' Union meeting, in London, last week, has proved as prejudicial as was feared. It led the representatives of the Brierley Hill Executive to abandon the policy to which they were pledged, of condemning the North Staffordshire men for striking against the reduction, and thus justified the previous doubts entertained of their sincerity in so condemning it; and they were induced to abstain from taking part in the meeting at York, which was called by the men and masters in the Northern district, with a view to an amicable conference, and thus they closed one of the most promising openings for reconciliation. The meeting in London this week was somewhat more moderate, and there are signs, on both sides, of a disposition to accept a conciliatory course.

There is reason to think that the masters do not, and never have, intended to protract the lock-out *ad infinitum*, in case the North Staffordshire men should prove obstinate. It is stated though, that the decision to close all the works would probably bring the dispute to a close speedily; but that, if it did not, the masters had in store a weapon in the use of which they would be far more powerful than the men. This was suggested in this letter last week, though the writer was not then aware that it was regarded by the masters as the policy on which they were prepared to fall back. It is understood that in case, from the great misery which the lock-out inflicts, it is desirable not to protract it, a general fund will be raised by the united ironmasters, for the purpose of compensating the North Staffordshire ironmasters for the loss which the strike occasions them, on the principle that as the latter are fighting the battle of the whole trade, the whole trade should unite in supporting them. Whether this help would take the form of supplying puddled bars, or of positive contributions, partially to recompense the proposers for the stoppage of their works, remains to be decided, but the masters, having this strong weapon in their quiver, feel the utmost confidence in their ultimate success in resisting the demands of the North Staffordshire men. It is to be hoped, however, that the necessity of resorting to these further measures may be obviated by an arrangement of the dispute.

At the weekly open-air meeting of the ironmasters at Wolverhampton, yesterday, there was again a numerous gathering of the men on the opposite side of the street; and demonstrations of a somewhat threatening nature were made by some of them. The town authorities have decided for the future to prevent these street gatherings.

It has been stated that Messrs. Lloyd, Foster, and Co., of Wednesbury, have decided to re-open their ironworks. This is, however, not true; a similar statement was made last week, and contradicted. The only case of importance in which a master has yielded has been that the works of Mr. Thomas Wells, of Moxley, near Bilston, had been started.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MARCH 23.—The Iron Trade is passing through a remarkable ordeal, and one that will leave its mark for, perhaps, ages to come. Of all the great iron-producing districts of the kingdom, Shropshire and South Wales are now the only two where the works are going on as usual. It was stated last week that prices showed a tendency to increased firmness, consequent upon the Lock-out; and this week I have to report a positive advance of from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton for certain qualities. Many buyers are now obliged to resort to this district who always before patronised Staffordshire and the North of England; and should the lock-out continue for any length of time, it is very probable that a large quantity of foreign iron will be imported. This deserves the serious consideration of both men and masters, for if foreign iron is once successfully introduced, it may lead to a complete revolution in the iron trade of Great Britain. The advices from the American market are unfavourable, and prices, it appears, have declined at New York. Had it not been for the lock-out, this would have had an important influence on matters in this district, and there is but little doubt that a reduction in quotations would be the result. Dulness still characterises the Tin-plate Trade, and prices have not improved. It is once more reported that the Treforest Tin-plate Works, the property of Mr. Crawshay, which have been at a standstill for years, are about to be purchased by a joint-stock company. In the Coal Trade there is a considerable business doing, and the collieries are fairly employed. Quotations for both steam and house qualities are well maintained.

Reference was made in last week's report to the opposition by the public bodies of Swansea to the proposed amalgamation of the Vale of Neath with the Great Western. It appears that Swansea is not to be alone in the opposition, for the colliery proprietors and other large freighters of Merthyr and Aberdare are also taking steps with the view of opposing the Union, without ample guarantees being provided for the public interests, and more especially that proper facilities should be afforded for the immense mineral traffic of the district. Once the amalgamation is carried out, the Great Western will have a complete monopoly of the trade to Briton Ferry, Neath, Swansea, and ports to the west, so that it is of the utmost importance that the vast power which will then be wielded by the company shall be placed under such restrictions as will fully protect the interest of freighters.

The collieries of Messrs. Vipond and Co. are about to be transferred to a limited joint-stock company. The members of the firm will take a large interest in the company, and will continue to give the benefit of their experience in the management. The arrangements for the tranfers of the properties are already nearly completed, and it is expected that the whole of the capital will be privately subscribed.

The advantages which the east bank of the Usk, at Newport, present for iron shipbuilding are about being turned into practical account by Mr. Spittle, the extensive ironfounder of that town. The necessary preparations have been made for laying down an iron vessel of 400 tons burthen, and a sister ship of a like burthen will shortly afterwards be built, both being intended for the same trade.

The arrivals at Swansea include the Delaware, from Coquimbo, with 169 tons copper regulus, 88 tons bar copper, 256 tons copper ore, for Chas. Lambert; the Jacinthe, from

Cherbourg, with 77 tons iron ore, for Waltars and Co.; the Jeune Baptiste, from Cherbourg, with 89 tons iron ore, for W. Crawshay; the Robert Bright, from Caldera, with 360 tons copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons; the Messoge, from Cherbourg, with 110 tons iron ore, for Waltars and Co.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 23.—The Coal Trade here continues for some classes of coal good, the demand being brisk for house, steam, and gas coal. The demand for coking coal and furnace coal generally in Durham already begins to waver, consequent on the unfortunate Lock-out of the ironworkers. On the Wear most of the yearly bindings are over, many of them having taken place earlier than usual, and the remainder on the usual day, March 11. At all the collieries, scarcely with an exception, a proper understanding has prevailed, the demand for men being good, and score and tonnage prices have had an upward tendency, in many cases from 7 to 10 per cent. having been added to the price, without any solicitation on the part of the men. Looking at the state of matters in the county of Durham, both the employers and employed have every reason to congratulate themselves on the absence of any Union; it is quite evident that this state of things has conduced much to the interest of the men, as the natural competition for their services, caused by the demand for coal, has improved their prices in due course. This appears to be a natural and healthy state of things, and we hope it may long continue. In Northumberland both masters and men have a Union, and perforce the one balances the other, and the effect is really to render the whole system nugatory; but there appears to be more freedom for both parties when no combination exists.

With respect to the Iron Trade, the lock-out has come like a pestilence to mar its prospects, and spread famine and misery through the land. The origin of the dispute is, of course, well known to the public. With respect to the policy acted upon in carrying out the lock-out, various opinions are expressed here. The step is a bold and very serious one, and should not have been acted upon if any other mode of settling the business could be hit upon; such is the opinion very generally expressed. It is clear that the conduct of the men in ordering the strike in North Staffordshire was most unjust and impolitic to the last degree, for they must have foreseen that the masters would divine their policy. They have forced the masters to combine, in spite of many almost insuperable obstacles to that course; and the bitter fruits of their conduct will be felt not only by themselves, but by large numbers of people connected indirectly with such works. The conduct of the men also must destroy the Union, as they have repudiated the very principles they themselves brought into action. But it has been considered by many in the North that the policy of the men might have been thwarted by a more simple course, one, certainly, involving much less serious issues—that is, by simply assisting the North Staffordshire masters. This course, it is thought, might have proved quite as effective, and it contains certainly much less risk than the one taken.

With respect to the effect likely to be produced on the coal trade, it appears to be the opinion in well-informed quarters on Newcastle Quay, that should the lock-out continue any considerable time, at least one-half the collieries in Durham will be brought to a stand, as the works in this part of the district are many of them producing coking and furnace coal, &c. The effect, therefore, on the district will prove most ruinous. At all the great ironworks—Jarrow, Walker, Consett, &c.—much anxiety is felt by all classes of workmen and tradesmen as to the course likely to be taken, as already we have accounts of the lock-out being at an end partially in Staffordshire; it is hoped that some settlement will be arrived at shortly. What course of action may lead to the termination of the lock-out here it is impossible at present to point out, but there appears to be a disposition on the part of the men at some of the works to enter into an engagement to guarantee that they will render no assistance to the men of North Staffordshire, and it is possible that on some basis of this kind an agreement may be made. At any rate, such a result is most desirable.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MARCH 23.—The great Lock-out in the Iron Trade is the all-absorbing topic in commercial circles, and calculations have been made to show that about 133,000, including the families of the men, are now without the means of subsistence, except what they can get from Union relief or voluntary charity, and that about 60,000 are in a similar position in the North of England. The struggle between capital and labour which this lock-out has given rise to has become a desperate trial; the men are determined not to yield except by sheer necessity, and the masters are equally resolved, but there is a feeling amongst the smaller capitalists indicating their great desire for an immediate settlement, and resumption of work, but the phase is so very comprehensive, and the united action of each party so great, that an immediate, or even early, settlement is very improbable. The lock-out has not affected these counties so much as was anticipated—indeed, it has made those firms which did not subscribe to the lock-out resolution extremely busy. In the majority of instances, too, the men submitted to the reduction proposed, and it is the general opinion of those not actually in the iron trade that the men who really did accede should not be visited with the penalty of a lock-out. The emigration agents are very active in inducing those men who are disposed to leave the country to do so, and special terms have been made for that purpose. There is a steady demand for manufactured iron, considering the crisis now existing, and the orders from the Continent are of a satisfactory character. The Steel Trade is not so brisk, partly arising from the questionable supply of iron during the lock-out, and partly from the absence of spring orders. The orders for rolling-stock have latterly been unusually large, and all the manufacturers are exceedingly busy in the completion of orders. The men in most of the ironworks now in operation have ceded from the Union.

The Coal Trade continues active, so far as regards the demand for the best steam coals, and those required for household purposes. The consumption for ironworks has been very materially lessened, and will continue to be so until the lock-out shall be terminated. The Hull and Grimsby export trade has been affected, owing to the late severe frosts having closed some of the northern ports. The enquiry for coke has increased, but the stocks already in hand are such as to make the extra demand almost unfelt. The Great Northern Company are adding to their rolling stock, and much attention is paid to the wants of the South Yorkshire coal owners. The Great Northern's hostility to the South Yorkshire has caused a strong feeling in favour of the Great Eastern line. The competition which would have been brought into South Yorkshire led the coalowners to believe they would get coals to London at a very cheap rate, by its competition with the Great Northern, but now hopes have been turned to disappointments.

Some dissatisfaction seems to exist with respect to the Parkgate Iron Company, a formal protest having been sent to the directors by Mr. F. Rummens, of Queen-square, Westminster, against the transaction of any business at the meeting called for to-day, and most especially against the fixing or apportioning of the remuneration to be paid to the directors, until the accounts have been made up and distributed amongst the proprietors. Mr. Rummens complains that the notice is unnecessarily insufficient, and that a larger amount of the stock being held in London than elsewhere, the first general meeting should have been held at the registered offices of the company in London, and not at a remote place like the Parkgate Works. He suggests that the meeting should be held, *pro formâ*, at the works, and adjourned till such date as will give sufficient time for making up the accounts and their distribution, and that such adjourned meeting be held at the London offices, when the time can be fixed for ensuing ordinary meetings.

The Inspectors of the Midland Iron Company have discharged and completed their trust, and handed over the works to the new company in a state of thorough repair, and in a condition much superior to that in which they found them. This is consequent upon the complete renovation resulting from the lamentable accident of December, 1862, the entire cost of which, exceeding 4000*l.*, was paid out of profits. With the final dividend declared, and the amount at which the shares are taken, the creditors will have received 9*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* on their claims, with a fair and reasonable prospects of a remunerative future dividend upon the shares of the new company. After the usual business of presenting accounts, declaring dividends, &c., had been disposed of, it was resolved that the cordial thanks of the creditors are due to the inspectors, and are hereby tendered to them, for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duties; and that the sum of 250*l.* be presented to them out of the funds of the Midland Iron Company for their services.

The Chesterfield Gas and Water Bill has been before a committee of the House of Commons this week, with Mr. Jackson, one of the proprietors of the Clay Cross Company, as the committee chairman. The Town Council of Chesterfield opposed this bill on the ground that the rapid increase in the population from mining operations had been such, that with the extended area proposed, the supply to the existing population would be jeopardised. The increase has been almost unprecedented, amounting in some instances to 227 per cent. Mr. Jackson intimated, and his knowledge of the probable further mineral development of the district is no mean authority, that, however great had been the increase in mining operations during the last ten years, it was nothing compared with what it would be in the next ten years. The works now forming are of great magnitude, and as the coal acreage has been wrought extensively during the last two years, not only by existing companies, but by new ones, the trade and population of the mineral field of Derbyshire must be greatly augmented.

On Saturday Mr. Martyn Seymour, the resident viewer of the Staveley Coal and Iron Company, breathed his last. The deceased gentleman entered the service of the late Mr. Barrow, who, in appreciation of Mr. Seymour's talents, gave to one of his most productive collieries his name. Mr. Seymour had only been ill a few weeks. It is not known whether, under the new *régime* of the limited company, any other gentlemen will be appointed to fill the resident viewer's office.

Though the Money Market is easier, there has been little disposition to invest in our local stocks. Bank shares are tolerably firm, considering the Birmingham shock, but railways are dull, and mining shares are a drag upon the market. The dulness of the general trades, coupled with the lock-out, produce an influence upon our share markets.

SHEFFIELD, MARCH 24.—The chief subject of conversation in manufacturing circles here is the great Lock-out in the iron trade. Some apprehension has been felt lest the steel and general trades of Sheffield should be paralysed by a want of iron. We are glad to say that there is no danger of such a result. In the manufacture of steel for cutlery and all descriptions of edge-tools, Swedish iron is mainly used; and those firms which use English iron have stocks on hand which will last for months, with an ample reserve in the Swedish and other iron districts of the Continent. The funds of the lock-outs here are very low, in consequence of the large sums contributed to Leeds during the lock-out last year. They are under the Gateshead executive, who, in their efforts to bring about a settlement of the dispute, have allowed the Brierley Hill executive to anticipate them with the London societies. At present they are receiving no relief, either from London or Gateshead, and those of them who have not been provident are already feeling the pinch of poverty. Men have been sent out to collect subscriptions from the other trades in the town, who, however, are showing some tardiness in giving aid. Unless the lock-outs here are allowed to share in the support furnished from London, they will speedily be in bad plight; and the masters are quite determined to continue the lock-out until some general terms of arrangement are come to. At the Parkgate and Midland Ironworks, in the Rotherham district, exceptional circumstances have induced the masters to continue work, and Messrs. Dawes, of the Milton Works, adhere to the same decision, taking from their men an undertaking not to support the turn-outs in Staffordshire. Great complaints are made here of the obstinacy of the North Staffordshire men, backed by the Brierley Hill executive, to whom all the mischief is attributed. The emigration scheme, which has won approval in the North, has been considered at a meeting here last night, and approved. The steel, armour-plate, and general trades here are duller. The demand for coke and furnace coal has fallen off, the house coal trade being alone active.

BARNSLEY, MARCH 24.—The lock-out in the North of England and Staffordshire has acted most beneficially for this district, where the men have agreed to accept the reduction, and promised not to aid their brethren on strike. At Milton, Elsecar, and other works in our immediate neighbourhood the men are fully employed, puddlers and millmen alike. The men, no doubt, take a deep interest in the struggle, but so far they have kept good faith with their employers. The dispute, and so many works being closed, has caused a large number of orders to reach our ironmasters from quarters not previously sending. The demand for plate-iron, more particularly, for the extensive shipbuilding yards on the Thames, Liverpool, and the North of England, are such that the orders far exceed the means of supply for months to come. In merchant iron, including rails, bars, angle iron, &c., there is a very good business doing, and for a long time to come the men are assured of plenty of work. The first movement made in the South Yorkshire district for putting in the hands of a limited liability company some of our most extensive works was commenced on Thursday, when the Messrs. Mitchell, of Worsbro'-dale, called a meeting at Wakefield for the purpose of forming a company to carry on their extensive works as machinists, colliery owners, wagon manufacturers, iron makers, &c., was called. That a company, and a most successful one, will be formed there is little doubt, and from the great success which has so far attended the operations of the Messrs. Mitchell, the shares will be in great demand. The senior partner is well known as a man of great and persevering ability, whilst his son is well known as an engineer of more than ordinary talent in all matters relating to the management of collieries and ironworks.

NOTES FROM LECTURES BY DR. PERCY AT THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

In the Welsh copper smelting process, already described, we have seen that the first operation generally consists in a roasting or calcination of the ore. We have seen, also, that the object of this calcination is to eliminate a certain quantity of sulphur from the ore. The sulphur leaves the furnace in the form of sulphurous acid, and escaping in clouds into the atmosphere poisons the smelter, and destroys the land for agriculture. Despite many attempts, no means were known up to within a very recent period for economising this great mass of sulphur escaping annually into the air in the neighbourhood of Swansea; and it has remained for Mr. Peter Spence, of Manchester, to discover a plan for utilising this wasted sulphur. His idea is to have a furnace some 40 ft. long and 9 ft. broad, with its bed inclining a little downwards from the chimney end. There is a fireplace at the lowest end, which has no connection with the bed of the furnace, for the heated air from the fire is not carried over the furnace but under it, by a series of flues, and the object of this arrangement is to keep the products of the combustion of the fuel separate from the sulphur expelled from the ore. Well, the upper, or as we may term it, furnace bed receives the ore, which is introduced on its surface at the chimney end. From thence, as it becomes heated, it is drawn towards the lower, or furnace end, and from that end it is, when the calcination shall have been effected, drawn out. Now, the sulphur expelled during the heating of the ore is carried through flues to vitriol chambers, where it collects. By this simple arrangement nearly the whole of the sulphur is saved, and applied for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Furnaces erected on the principle of Mr. Spence answer entirely the object of their invention, and it cannot be doubted that copper smelters must eventually become the great manufacturers of sulphuric acid. The cost of erecting these furnaces is moderate, and they should at once be adopted by the smelters at Swansea for the first calcination of their sulphuretted copper ores. There are, however, some smelters in England who dispense with this preliminary roasting altogether, and those who adopt the plan simplify the process, and succeed in avoiding the loss which must, to some extent, always accompany the first roasting.

We have now the product of the first operation—a calcined ore, and we next proceed to smelt that ore, and in doing so we mix with it the slag from No. 4 process; and we obtain as a result of the process coarse metal and ore-furnace slag. This coarse metal is brittle, more or less porous, in texture granular, has an uneven fracture, and is usually amorphous. It consists essentially of copper, sulphur, and iron, in the proportions of 33, 33, and 29. The slag, which is called ore-furnace slag, is black, brittle, and acicular, and nearly all of it contains distinct particles of metal. It is essentially a silicate of protoxide of iron. Le Play says that the copper in it exists simply as intermingled regulus; and he lays down the quantity of copper at from ·4 to ·5 per cent. Now, our ore, which we surmised in the original case to be a sulphuret of (say) 6 per cent. produce, was by the first roasting freed from its excess of sulphur, and by the process just described—the first melting—the earthy impurities have been got rid of, and the bulk of the charge considerably reduced. The slag from No. 4 process was introduced in this melting, as well to be itself cleaned as to supply silica for the succeeding operations. Before tapping, the slag is skimmed from the surface of the coarse metal, and the metal itself is run into water to disintegrate it, and fit it for the next step.

The object of the calcination of the coarse metal, which constitutes the third stage of the operation, is to take out sulphur and put oxygen into the metal. Le Play holds that the sulphur is in this roasting reduced from 29 to 16 per cent.

The fourth process, which is the next in order, is that in which the roasted ore is melted with Australian malachite and refinery slags. The products of the operation are white metal, which we may consider as identical in composition with dioxide of copper and of slag, which is essentially a silicate of iron, and is the slag introduced in the first melting; this slag is black, and highly crystalline. White metal may be considered as coarse metal which has lost all its iron. The white metal may, under a modification of the process, be converted into a blue metal.

Here it is necessary to deviate from the direct course of our subject, to call attention to an intervening operation—where it is necessary from a want of a proper admixture of materials to resort to an extra roasting and melting between the coarse and the white metal, and when there is produced what is called blue metal. This blue metal always contains particles of metallic copper scattered throughout it, which copper cannot have become isolated in the furnace. Le Play considers it is separated by a chemical reaction which takes place between the slag and the regulus after the material has left the furnace. Dr. Percy does not concur in this opinion. An analysis of blue metal will yield about 56 per cent. of copper, 16 per cent. of iron, and 23 per cent. of sulphur.

To return to our white metal, the result of the fourth operation. It is submitted in the next—the fifth operation—to a roasting, which is, as before stated, effected in somewhat different ways in different works. Essentially, however, it consists in a slow melting of the white metal, and in allowing the charge, when thoroughly melted, to cool, and the effect of this cooling is to throw the metal into blisters, which breaking expose the surface of the metal to the air, and thus it become oxidised. After a time the temperature is raised, and the oxidised metal at the surface is mixed with the unoxidised portion, and the operation is again repeated until the metal shall become sufficiently oxidised throughout. The resultant from this fifth operation is termed blistered copper.

The last process consists in a melting and keeping of this blistered copper exposed for a long time to the oxidising action of the atmosphere, an action assisted by carbon, and a pole of wood, in the manner we have described. The last trace of iron are, in this stage, freed from the copper.

We have now to consider briefly the elimination of some of those products common in ores of copper from the metal. And first of arsenic, which is generally present in that admixture of ores smelted at Swansea. For instance, fahlerz contains it in some quantity, but whether it is in this form that it is present, as in any other combination, it is doubtful whether it is ever perfectly eliminated, and Le Play holds that it is apparent in all the stages of copper smelting. If it occurs more prominently in one stage than another, it is in the regulus in the making of best selected copper. Tin which is commonly associated with copper ores, and especially with those from Cornwall, passes away from the copper into the bottom of the furnaces. No doubt some will always be found in the regulus of copper in the form of sulphide of tin. Silver and gold are both found associated with copper in nature, and the former especially is often in sufficient quantities as to make it worth the while of the smelter to extract it before reducing the copper. The plan usually adopted is to extract it when the copper is in the form of regulus. The copper ores brought from Chili especially are rich in silver. We must, however, defer this branch of our subject until we come to the metal silver, when we will enter into details of the various processes adopted for its separation from copper.

We must now say a few words about Napier's process; and we may describe it as one founded on the principle of the Cornish mode of copper assaying. Let us suppose we have a mixture of Cornish and Cuban ores, principally sulphides. In this process they were mixed and calcined in the ordinary way, after which they were melted for coarse metal or matte. From the matte the slag was skimmed off, and when the metal was clean, for every ton of metal in the furnace, 100 lbs. of sulphate of soda, 40 lbs. of lime, and 60 lbs. coal slack were added. The charge being thoroughly mixed was melted down, and when molten it was tapped into sand moulds, and as soon as solidified the cakes were thrown into water, by which they become completely disintegrated. The alkaline sulphurets became dissolved, and the regulus was afterwards washed and calcined until sweet—that is, until there was no longer any sulphur evolved. The calcination was effected on a three-bedded calciner and 4 tons constituted a charge. The calcined metal was then melted down with sufficient carbon to reduce the copper, and with as much silica as was required to form silicate of iron, with the oxide of that metal present. The result was blistered copper, which was afterwards refined. The process is now entirely abandoned.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The official Belgian statistics, published with regard to the export of iron, have undergone a certain modification this year. Thus, in place of the old sub-divisions, we find the four following heads:—Rough pig and old iron, unworked iron, cast-iron work, iron work. The change has not given satisfaction, as the old figures, given more in detail, enabled some conclusions to be drawn which can scarcely be now arrived at. The exports of unworked iron amounted in January to 8283 tons, a total in excess of that for the corresponding month of 1864, which was only 5382 tons. Cast-iron work amounted to 611 tons, against 152 tons in January 1864. Iron work amounted in January to 1161 tons; the tables give no comparison with the corresponding month of 1864. The shareholders of the Belgian General Railway Plant Company have held a second meeting, which stood out in somewhat marked contrast with the preceding gatherings. A report read by the new director-general, M. Montefiore Levi, exhibited the position, of the company in its true light. A valuation has been made by independent persons, completely strangers to the administration, and their estimates have had the result of determining as nearly as possible the real value of the property of the undertaking—the establishments of Molenbeek, those of Cliehy, the lands of Maubeuge, and the Antwerp control. The report of M. Levi merits the attention of the shareholders. The suppression of the Cliehy establishments, and the fitting workshops in Spain, as well as the cessation of works on hand at Antwerp, will enable the administration to devote all its energies to the direction of the Molenbeek works and a fitting workshop at Milan, which alone remain in activity. A financial "combination" has been made to put fresh capital at the disposal of the company. It has been decided that a credit of 90,000*l.* should be opened to the company during a period of ten years, at an interest of 1 per cent. above the discount rate of the National Bank. The Council of Administration hopes that this capital will suffice to meet the regular course of the company's operations, and all the more so, seeing that they are in some degree reduced to carrying on the Molenbeek workshops. The company has recently obtained orders, it is understood, which amount to more than 240,000*l.* In future, the reports of the Council of Administration are to be distributed before the meetings of the proprietors, so that they may be fully considered. This is, without doubt, a useful and wholesome arrangement. The accounts of the Monceau Blast-Furnaces Company, brought down to Dec. 31, 1864, show that the nett disposable profit is 15,840*l.*, which enables a second dividend to be paid to the shareholders, at the rate of 1*l.* 4*s.* This division, added to 1*l.* per share already paid as interest, carries the revenue for 1864 to 11 per cent. the return on the share capital during the past year. This very favourable result is worthy of remark. The company has long occupied a stable position, the dividends paid during the last 20 years having averaged 10·82 per cent. per annum, although metallurgical industry has during that long period passed through many very different phases, the collieries of the company having contributed to a fair extent to this result. The reserve now amounts to 40,000*l.*

Affairs revive with much difficulty at St. Dizier. The trade has now arrived at the re-opening of the new season, and the consequent resumption of active work; but the market remains as quiet as it was two months since. Certain works proceed literally from day to day; but one symptom in affairs is that the stock in the forges is insignificant. We have no notable change to report in the situation; the only important piece of intelligence comes to hand from Paris, and concerns more particularly coke-made iron. Charcoal-made pig remains quoted at 4*l.* 12*s.* per ton; but at present there is scarcely any enquiry. Iron is quoted by continuation, rolled at 8*l.* 12*s.* to 8*l.* 16*s.*, with a scale of 4*s.* to 8*s.* per ton per class; 10*l.* to 10*l.* 12*s.* per ton for hammered, according to marks; and 9*l.* to 9*l.* 4*s.* for puddled machine iron. The Paris Intelligence, to which allusion is made above, has already been given in substance. Foundry industry complains of a want of activity in affairs; some works have been obliged to lower their tariffs 5 per cent., in order to obtain business.

The foreign copper markets have maintained a favourable appearance. Chilian in bars has provoked at Havre some very important purchases, 100 tons having been dealt in at 81*l.* 5*s.* to 81*l.* 6*s.*; 40 tons of disposeable, at 81*l.* 6*s.* per ton, Paris conditions; 157 tons, at 81*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* to 81*l.* 6*s.*, on account; and 250 tons disposeable, at 81*l.* 7*s.* to 81*l.* 8*s.* per ton. Affairs have not been very animated at Paris; nevertheless, the article remains very firm at former quotations, English in plates making 88*l.*; Chilian, 83*l.*; and Corocoro mineral, 86*l.* per ton. No striking transactions are mentioned at Hamburg; but the market has a better tone, in consequence of advices from England leading to anticipations of a revival in the demand; prices have remained without change. The Cologne and Berlin markets have been quiet at preceding rates. Transactions in tin have been very limited on the Dutch markets. A small lot of 1000 blocks of Banca has been dealt in at Rotterdam at 57 fl., as well as 200 blocks at 57¼ fl. Affairs have been almost *nil* at Paris; prices have remained without variation. At Hamburg, also, there has been no great amount of business doing in tin. On the other German markets the purchases made have been entered into almost entirely to meet the requirements of consumption. Lead maintains itself by continuation in the same position. At Hamburg soft German, to be delivered at a future date, may be obtained at prices somewhat below the quoted rates, which, for the rest, have experienced no change. At Berlin business has been done at former rates, to meet local requirements. There has been a little more enquiry on the Cologne market; at Stettin business has been quiet. Affairs have not presented much animation on the Paris market; rough French remains at 20*l.* 16*s.* per ton (warrants); Spanish at 22*l.* 12*s.* per ton. At Rotterdam prices have been nominal. As regards zinc, we may note that, with moderate transactions, rough Silesian maintains itself at 21*l.* 13*s.* per ton. The Hamburg market has been less animated, and the article has lost a little of the firmness which it acquired in consequence of the feebleness of the London market. Breslau has been quiet, but prices have been tolerably firm.

At Liége the demand for coal continues very satisfactory, but fears are entertained of the effects which may result from the languor which now depresses metallurgical industry. Advices from Charleroi state that former quotations are maintained with facility; stocks are unimportant. At Mons the course of freight and that of coke has not varied. Coke continues in active demand, and is held, first quality from rich coal, at 19*s.* 2*d.*; and metallurgical coke, unwashed, at 16*s.* 9*d.* per ton. A strike is announced among the coal miners of the Bois-du-Luc district. The committee of French coalowners has just published its report on the position of coal mining industry. The coal basins of France may be considered to be divided into three groups, rendered distinct by their geographical positions and their commercial tendencies—the Northern, the Central, and the Southern. The group of the collieries of the North and of the Pas-de-Calais is characterised by the multiplicity of the beds, and their small thickness; thus the average power of the beds worked scarcely exceeds 2 ft. 2 in. Nearly 200,000 acres of coal earth have already been conceded in this group, and the production now amounts to 3,000,000 tons. This production would be still more considerable if special obstacles did not oppose difficulties to its development. The coal zone of which the basins of the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais form part is, in fact, covered by secondary earths, which are of more and more importance in proportion as an advance is made towards the West. The coal of this group supplies the markets of the North of France concurrently with the Belgian coal, the importation of which in 1863 was 3,225,000 tons, or with English coal, the importation of which was 1,415,000 tons. The group of the Centre, the most important of the three, comprises the basins of the Loire, the Saône-et-Loire, the Allier, the Nièvre, the Puy-de-Dôme, &c., all situated on the southern spur of the mountains of central France. They send their products on the Loire, where they meet English coal between Tours and Angers; on the canals of the Centre, of Burgundy, of Briare, the Yonne, and the Haute-Seine, by which they come as far as Paris; on the Saône and the canal from the Rhone to the Rhine, by which they contend on the markets of the East with the Sarrebruck coal; and finally on the Rhone, which enables them to reach the markets of the South. The beds of this basin are not very numerous, but are often very powerful. They are worked generally at a lower cost than those of the North, but the coal obtained is less pure, and their position is more difficult, having reference to means of communication. The production of this group may be estimated at about 6,000,000 tons annually, of which the basin of the Loire alone produces almost half. The basin of the Loire presents under a surface of 50,000 acres the richest concentration of coal beds existing in France. The basin of the South, which is perfectly well defined, supplies southern markets, such as Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Toulon, &c., and even exports *via* the Mediterranean to certain parts of Italy, Algeria, and Spain. The basin of the Gard now extracts 900,000 tons, and the production will soon attain 1,000,000 tons annually. It is at the head of the other basins of the South, the whole production of which scarcely amounts to more than one half. The Aveyron basin appears destined to play a future important rôle in the French coal trade. Lignites are now used in Marseilles manufactories, and are even devoted to maritime purposes.

ANGLO-GERMAN IRONWORKS—(*Translation*).—It has been very freely circulated in the German newspapers published in the district, that a monster Anglo-German company has been formed, with a capital of 1,500,000*l.* (15 millionen gulden), to work the Büchberger Braunkohle, and establish a large steel factory in Unter Steiermark; it should, therefore, be distinctly stated that the only company, so far as I am aware, connected with the district in question to be established with combined English and German capital, is the Styrian Steel Company, which it is proposed shortly to introduce on the English market, with a capital of 150,000*l.*, two-thirds of which the vendors have undertaken to obtain in Austria. The Styrian steel enjoys a reputation which will obtain it a ready sale in any market; but the statement that so large an amount as 1,500,000*l.* (instead of 50,000*l.* only) is to be taken from England, is calculated to create an unfavourable impression toward the entire district, if not towards German mines generally.—N. N.

CHEMISTRY OF STEEL CONVERSION.—Some very important facts relative to the nature of the gases developed during the conversion of iron into steel have been indicated in M. Cailletet's Memoir, which has just been presented to the French Academy. M. Cailletet's experiments were carried out at the great factory of Drambon, by permission of MM. Guenard and Company. In order to collect the gases for examination, a hole was bored into one of the cases in which the iron is packed before it is submitted to heat, and into this aperture was fitted a porcelain tube. One of the extremities of this tube was plunged for a depth of 40 centimetres into the case, and to the outer end was attached a tube of glass. By means of this apparatus the gas was made to traverse a set of bulbs, and was finally collected in an aspirator specially arranged. After the fires had been burning for five hours, the aspirator was put in action, and the collected gas analysed by the simple process devised by M.

Peligot. The following figures, which represent the mean of two analyses, were the results obtained:—Carbonic acid, 20·06; carbonic oxide, 15·55; hydrogen, 26·60; nitrogen 37·79=100·00. When the gases were collected, sixty hours after the furnaces had been lit, the results were very different; thus, omitting fractions, the nitrogen was in the proportion of 46 per cent., the hydrogen of 38, and the carbonic oxide of 16, whilst there was not a trace of carbonic acid present.—*London Review.*

THE DEVON GREAT WHEAL MARIA.

The best judges of mining matters are beginning to take a lively interest in the affairs of this mine. The oft-repeated question—"Can the success of mining be predicted with any reasonable certainty, *a priori?*" is again put to the test, and, so far as we can judge, in this instance it is likely to receive an answer in the affirmative. The reputation of some of the most responsible leaders in practical mining, with reference to their judgment, is at stake as to this mine, and we opine that they will come forth from the furnace brighter and better specimens of humanity than when they entered into it, for if they succeed as they ought to do, in realising their predictions, it will be another blow in the direction of shattering the old fabric, built up by the prejudices of a thousand years, and which tells us that mining is a "lottery," and that over its portals we may inscribe what Dante wrote over those of another place—"Forbear to hope all you that enter here." We do not indulge in these gloomy prospects; we have small sympathy with those wise seers who always see mischief brooding, and who, if a mine unfortunately prove to be a failure, are always ready to tender you the hopeful consolation of "I told you so;" but if, on the contrary, a mine justifies the preconceptions formed of it by the best agents, shut their wise mouths, and allow judgment to go by default. We have witnessed scores of instances of these, what the French call inconsequent deductions, and we always feel inclined to visit them less with our pity than our contempt. Whatever may be the fate of the Great Wheal Maria, we cannot fail to see in it an object worthy of our commendation. It is not only held up to public view by some of the best practical talent of the country, but it substantially exhibits all those great features that should be presented by a great mine in embryo. Every stroke that has yet been struck will pick on the backs of the different lodes, goes on to disclose the form of minerals that are the precursors of the more metallic bodies; and although we cannot with absolute certainty ascertain the presence, the existence, and shape of the great bodies of ore supposed to exist below, we can with our mind's eye almost touch them; and we cordially accord the company carrying out the experiment our best wishes for their success.

THE GREAT WHEAL METAL MINE.

This mine, situate on the famous lodes of the Great Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal, has begun to occupy the attention of miners and the public, from the appearance of immense formations in the veins, almost cropping out at the surface. The shafts being only a few fathoms deep, have entered into tin ground, not of the usual spare kind, most frequently seen in the upper crust of the more solid formations, and often looked upon as mere indications or specimens of a new mine, but of such solidity and value that, commercially speaking, they are of serious consequence; and, ready as soon as the machinery for the reduction of the ore can be applied, to enable the ground to be taken away at such a rate as to give large profits and dividends to the shareholders. The Great Wheal Vor lodes (previous to modern operations, which, however, have been established for upwards of half a century, continuing constantly to give extraordinary returns, from the surface to a depth of more than 300 fathoms) were all backed along the surface and worked to the depth of a few fathoms by the ancients, at a period too remote for history; but the lodes of the Great Wheal Metal have, from a curious chance, remained intact up to our own—in fact, up to the very time at which we are writing; and apparently the bodies of tin now to be sunk upon, if the analogy holds good between Wheal Metal and Great Wheal Metal, speaking of them with a reference to a money value, can only be measured by hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling. It now becomes an important consideration as to what are the best kind and quickest engines that can now be brought into operation in order to prepare the ore for the market. The old axiom that "time is money" is as true now as when it was first uttered; and, as the spring is almost upon us, the sooner the stamps are going the better. A great many things may be said in favour of the Cornish beam-engine, with its long stroke, slow motion, expansive action, and admirable performance; but there is an opinion gaining ground that the rapid high-pressure locomotive principle machine may, with considerable advantage, be applied to mining purposes. We have seen such engines rolled into the mines working with two cylinders, at 100 lbs. pressure to the square inch, and 100 strokes per minute, at stone crushing, perform prodigies of labour that staggered us in the comparison between the two, and we call upon our Cornish friends, who are so capable of doing so, to give the matter their unprejudiced consideration, and the public the benefit of it, by means of these columns.

CHEMISTRY IN THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Another volume of the new edition of "Chemical Technology,"* by Messrs. Richardson and Watts, has just been issued, and contains the conclusion of the portion of the work devoted to acids, alkalies, and salts. The present volume is certainly as interesting as any which has yet appeared, containing as it does the history of the manufacture of aluminium and sodium, the industrial application of wolfram, chromates of potash and soda, gunpowder, gun-cotton, and other subjects in which the readers of the Journal are interested. The various salts are grouped as far as possible in relation to their manufacturing affinities, so that whatever particular branch of industry the reader may be engaged in he will find the account of the materials in which he is interested in close connection with each other. With regard to the manufacture of aluminium, it is explained that there are two principal processes employed in its production—Wöhler's process of heating chloride of aluminium with potassium, in a closed vessel, since modified by substituting sodium for the potassium, which has lately been carried out on an extensive scale in France, by St. Claire Deville, with the co-operation of Debray, Rousseau Freres, and Paul Morin. Aluminium may also be prepared from cryolite, the native fluoride of aluminium and sodium, by heating that mineral with sodium. This mode of preparation was first tried by Rose, of Berlin, and is now carried out on an extensive scale at Amfreville, near Rouen, by Messrs. C. and A. Tissier. Attempts have also been made, but with doubtful success, to separate aluminium from its compounds by means of the ordinary reducing agents. Each of these processes, as well as the reduction of the double chloride of aluminium and sodium by electrolysis is explained in detail, so that a thorough acquaintance with all the modes of manufacture may be readily obtained.

The stannates and tungstates of soda and potash, the chromates of potash and the silicates of potash, are next treated of, and each of these chapters must be of peculiar interest to metalliferous miners, since their manufacture and utilisation is of vast importance to them in providing an outlet for ores otherwise worse than valueless. The ores of wolfram, and some of the poorer tin ores, are the source whence the stannates and tungstates are obtained; the manufacture of the chromates enables the chrome ore, which is now heavy upon the market, to be profitably disposed of; and in the silicates we have the material which, by indurating the porous stones used for building purposes, may lead to the more extended application of stones now scarcely worth quarrying as a substitute for bricks. The processes of Young, Richardson, Haeffely, and Dale, for the manufacture of the stannates, are described, and in the same chapter the modes of ascertaining the value of tin ores by the wet and by the dry way are carefully explained. In the same way the valuation of wolfram ores is given, after Oxland's and Spilsbury's processes of manufacturing tungstates has been detailed. The chapters on the chromates and silicates are equally interesting and complete. The succeeding chapters comprise chlorate of potash, phosphorus, lucifer matches, hyposulphite of soda, borax, soluble phosphates, artificial mineral waters, saltpetre and nitre and nitric acid, each of which is, in fact, an elaborate treatise upon the subject referred to.

But the next chapters in which the readers of the Journal are immediately interested are those on gunpowder and gun-cotton, both of which are elaborate, and exhaustive of the subjects. After a series of historical notices of gunpowder, the peculiar action of the substance is described, and we are then furnished with an account of the products of decomposition, of the materials used, and the preparation of the mixture and further operations. A general view of the process is thus obtained, and the reader is prepared for the account of the special descriptions of powder which follows. Davey's blasting powder is honoured with the first place. It will be recollected that in the manufacture of this powder the materials are combined in a wet state, the paste thus produced being first brought into the form of thread by passing through threads, and, subsequently, granulated by crushing between wooden rollers. When used in blasting rocks this powder is said to effect a saving of 37 per cent., and at the same time it produces less smoke, and is altogether less dangerous, than ordinary powder. Next comes an account of Lannoy's white blasting powder, which possesses the property of dislodging a rock without much shattering, and without hurling the fragments to a great distance, and which must, therefore, be of much value to slate quarrymen especially. De Trets, Augendre's, and Davies, and Paine's powders are each described, and we have then accounts of Bucher's and Phillips's fire annihilators, and the causes of their failure. The properties of gunpowder, and various information connected with it, are given in the latter part of the chapter, which is altogether of a highly interesting and instructive character.

The material next treated of is gun-cotton, which, although hitherto employed to a limited extent only, is, probably, destined at no distant period to come into extensive use, though, perhaps, not entirely to supersede gunpowder. The establishment and progress of Messrs. Prentice's gun-cotton factory, at Stowmarket, has been already referred to in the *Mining Journal*, and an engraving of the works of this firm is given as the frontispiece to the volume. The properties of gun-cotton, in connection with blasting operations, are such that its introduction for mining purposes may well be regarded as practicable. In connection with this subject the remarks of Messrs. Richardson and Watts are peculiarly interesting. The fact that the action of gun-cotton, they observe, is violent and rapid in exact proportion to the resistance it encounters tells us the secret of its far higher efficacy in mining than gunpowder. The stronger the rock the less gun-cotton comparatively with gunpowder is necessary for the effect; so much so that while gun-cotton is stronger than powder as 3 to 1 in artillery, it is stronger in the proportion of 6¼ to 1 in a strong and solid rock, weight for weight, and its power of splitting up the material can be regulated at will. As it is not liable to be split about by the miners like powder there is less danger of accidental explosion. The absence of smoke in its explosion also conduces to the comfort of the workmen.

The entire volume gives evidence of an enormous amount of labour having been bestowed upon its production, and judging from the subjects, the progress of which we especially watch, the information seems to be bought down to the latest possible period; so that the work of which this forms a portion cannot fail to find a place in the library of every manufacturer who desires a reliable work of reference to direct him and enable him to make improvements in that branch of industry in which he is engaged.

* "Chemical Technology; or Chemistry in its Applications to the Arts and Manufactures." By THOMAS RICHARDSON, Reader in Chemistry in the University of Durham, and HENRY WATTS, Editor of the Journal of the Chemical Society. London: Baillière.

HISTORY OF THE STEAM-HAMMER.—An interesting lecture, delivered at the Mechanics' Institution, Patricroft, by Mr. T. S. Rowlandson, who for the last twenty years has filled a responsible situation at the Bridgewater Foundry, has been reprinted in pamphlet form, and issued through Mr. A. Shuttleworth, of Eccles. The lecture is illustrated with six engravings of hammers. There is a large amount of information contained in a comparatively small space, and the pamphlet will, no doubt, be extensively read.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending March 19 was 10,205*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

THE DEVON GREAT MARIA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, divided into 5000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit £1 per share upon application, and £1 per share upon allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES JOSEPH CARTTAR, Esq. (Coroner for Kent), Catherine House, Blackheath, S.E.
JOHN JOHNSTONE, Esq., J.P., Friarstown House, Leitrim, and 31, Belgrave-road, [S.W.
JOSEPH TILSTON, Esq., Chepstow-place, Bayswater, W.

BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.
SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., 1, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.
AUDITOR—Sydney G. Smith, Esq. (public accountant), 19, Coleman-street, E.C.
LOCAL MANAGER AND PURSER—Capt. Richards.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.
OFFICES.
Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working an extensive mineral property, situated immediately to the west of the celebrated Devon Great Consols, which, upon an outlay of £1024, has paid in dividends £945,152, the present value of that property being £588,800.

The geological position of the two mines is identical, and the same lodes pass through the entire length of the sett; it is, therefore, reasonably expected that equally favourable results will be realised.

Upwards of £15,000 has already been expended upon the property in opening upon the lodes and making the necessary erections for a great and permanent mine, independent of which £1500 has been paid to the lord in advance, on account of dues.

The total outlay required to bring the mine into a profitable state of working has been carefully investigated, and cannot exceed £10,000.

The directors have the utmost confidence in recommending this investment to their friends and the public. It has elements of success equal, perhaps superior, to any mining enterprise undertaken since the issue of shares in the Devon Great Consols Mine, adjoining. More than one half of the entire capital is already subscribed.

Applications for shares to be accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share, and £1 per share will have to be paid on allotment.

The operations at the mine are being carried on with all possible dispatch, under the able superintendence of Capt. Richards.

Prospectuses, reports, plans, and forms of application for shares can be had from the secretary or bankers.

THE SAN PEDRO DEL MONTE SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Under the Companies Act, 1862, by which each shareholder's liability is limited to the amount unpaid on his shares.
Capital £75,000, in 15,000 shares of £5 each.
10s. per share to be paid upon application, and 10s. on allotment.
No call to exceed £1 per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir RICHARD BIRCH, K.C.B., Jermyn-street, St. James's (late Military Secretary to the Government of India), CHAIRMAN.
DAVID WILSON, Esq., East India merchant, 79, Cannon-street, London (Chairman of the Washoe United Gold and Silver Mining Company).
ALEXANDER CALDER, Esq., Hotham-villas, Putney (Director of the Marine Investment Company).
JAMES JOHN FROST, Esq., shipowner, London-street, London (Director of the Ouvah Coffee Company).
EDMUND LYNCH NUGENT, Esq., New-square, Lincoln's-inn (Director of the Washoe United Gold and Silver Mining Company).
JOHN RANDON WORCESTER, Esq., East India merchant, Cannon-street, London (Director of the Ceylon Coffee Company).
HENRY HART POTTS, Esq., Maidstone (formerly Superintendent at Bombay to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).
Capt. THOMAS BLENKINSOP WHITE, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath.

BANKERS—The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), Nicholas-lane, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Courtenay and Croome, 9, Gracechurch-street, London.
BROKER—John Inchbald, Esq., 2, Copthall-court, and Stock Exchange, London.
SUPERINTENDENT IN MEXICO—W. H. Chynoweth, Esq.
AGENTS IN MEXICO—Messrs. Lohse and Sons.
SECRETARY—Mr. J. A. Robertson.
OFFICES,—79, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Full prospectuses, with reports and map of the mine, may be had of the bankers, brokers, solicitors, and at the offices of the company.

THE SAN PEDRO DEL MONTE SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the above company will be RECEIVED after TUESDAY next, the 28th inst. By order of the Board,
Offices, 79, Cannon-street, London, March 21, 1865. J. A. ROBERTSON, Sec.

THE NATIONAL BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES..... 145, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE ..... 22, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Tables of rates for insuring stationary and marine steam boilers can be had on application at the offices of the company.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made off all premiums in cases where the company's patent fusible safety-plug is used.

By order of the Board, JOHN HENRY TILLY, Sec.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PRESIDENT—The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
CHAIRMAN—Right Hon. JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, M.P.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN { WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., F.R.S. / Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., F.R.S.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS.

The Annual Income exceeds	£ 201,000
The Assurance Fund, safely invested, is over	1,446,000
The New Policies in the last year were 466, assuring	271,440
The Bonus added to policies at the last division was.....	275,077
The total claims by death paid amount to	1,962,629

The following are among the distinctive features of the society:—

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On any policy for the whole of life, where the age does not exceed 60, one-half of the annual premiums during the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy or be paid off at any time.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM FOR YOUNG LIVES, with early participation in profits.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES may be effected, without profits, by which the sum assured becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall first happen.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

The Reversionary Bonus at the quinquennial division in 1862 averaged 48 per cent. and the cash bonus 28 per cent., on the premiums paid in the five years.

The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1867, and persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that division to one year's additional share of profits over later entrants.

Tables of rates and forms of proposal can be obtained of any of the society's agents, or of GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,
13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY,

has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS

begs to inform all parties connected with mining that he is now in a position to UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS for the ERECTION of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY, LEVELLING or MAKING WATER COURSES and RESERVOIRS. Also, for TUNNELLING and SINKING ANY QUANTITY of GROUND, having always ready a sufficient number of machinists and miners to complete any work he may undertake, with punctuality and dispatch. References given if required.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, January 16, 1865.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 224, and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

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Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall,		1859, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto	ditto	1860, price 2s. 6d.
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Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price £5 5s.

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Commission 1¼ per cent.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Mr. SPARGO'S Statistics for 1865 will soon be published.

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MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY.

In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CORNWALL CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 16th day of March inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Joseph Palmer, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurloe-square, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, on Thursday, the 13th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 10th day of April next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents.

JOSEPH MUSKETT YETTS, Temple Chambers, Fleet-street, London
(Solicitor for the Petitioner).
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
(Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, March 22, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the above matter, dated the 20th day of March inst., on the petition of Charles Martin, of No. 28, Bucklersbury, in the City of London a contributory of the said company, it was ordered that the said WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

BOLTON AND GRYLLS HILL, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London
(Solicitors for the Petitioner).
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
(Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, March 23, 1865.

In Chancery.

IN *Re* the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and *Re* the BRITISH COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC TENDER, all that VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, called the REDNAL COPPER MINE, situate at Eardiston, Salop, within two miles of the Rednal Station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, together with the EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS, PLANT, STORES, and MATERIALS, by Mr. H. THRELKELD EDWARDS (the Liquidator of the British Copper Company, Limited), at his office, No. 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1865, at One o'clock precisely.

The sett extends over about 115 acres, and about half a-mile on the run of the lode. It is granted for the term of 21 years, from the 25th December, 1864, at a royalty of 1-15th, and a yearly rent of £100, to merge into royalty, and is determinable at twelve months' notice.

An engine-shaft has been sunk to the depth of 30 fms. There are also two other shafts, and levels are driven opening up a considerable extent of ground. There are upon the mine 100 tons (computed) of rich quality copper ore, ranging from 3 to 15 per cent. produce.

Convenient and substantial STONE-BUILT BUILDINGS have been erected in immediate contiguity to the turnpike road, comprising engine-house, fitted up with 12-horse ENGINE (complete), material house, blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, changing house, account house, and engine house for 60-horse power engine (unfinished).

The mine is situated in the sandstone formation; the lode is well defined, and about 4 ft. wide, with a leader, about 18 in. in width, of rich copper ore.

Being a pure carbonate of copper, similar to the ore of the Alderley Edge Mines, the copper is extracted from the ore, on the mine itself, by precipitation, at so moderate a cost that the before-named mine is paying 100 per cent. dividends, although their ores only average a produce of 1¼ per cent.

The mine has been favourably reported on by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath; Capt. Francis Phillips, late of Alderley Edge; and Capt. Pascoe, of the Mottram Mines, near Alderley. Copies of such reports can be obtained on application.

Upwards of £3500 have been laid out on the mine within the last two years, and it is believed that if £1000 is expended in building tanks for precipitating the copper, and extending the levels, large returns will be made by the proprietors.

Orders to inspect the above property can be obtained on application to the liquidator, at his offices, where particulars and conditions of sale can be had; as also of A. PULBROOK, Esq., Solicitor, 31, Threadneedle-street, London; at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury; the Railway Hotel, Rednal; and of Mr. CHARLES PRICE, at the mine.

In Chancery.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE GORDON, late of 15, Howley-place, Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., deceased, and in a Cause BIRKMYRE v. HUME, the CREDITORS of the said George Gordon, who died on or about the 16th day of December, 1864, are by their solicitors, on or before the 24th day of April, 1865, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Monday, the 1st day of May, 1865, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.
HUME AND BIRD, 10, Great James-street,
Dated this 17th day of March, 1865. Bedford-row, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

NORTH GREAT WORK TIN MINE, IN THE PARISHES OF BREAGE AND GERMOE, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

MR. V. BUCKLAND is instructed by the Official Liquidator to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, London, on the th day of April, the GOODWILL of the LEASE, PLANT, and MATERIALS of the NORTH GREAT WORK TIN MINE, from which a large quantity of ore has been recently raised. The mine is traversed by several important and paying lodes, and with a moderate outlay may be made a valuable property.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had in a few days of H. W. EDIS, Esq., official liquidator, 22, Lord-street, Liverpool; of Capt. POPE, at the mine; of J. VIVIAN, Esq., Rukadinnick, near Camborne; and of the Auctioneer, 88 and 89, Cannon-street West, City.

CLEVELAND IRON DISTRICT.

TO IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
VALUABLE ESTATE AND BUILDING LAND, AT STOCKTON-ON-TEES AND SOUTH STOCKTON, FOR SALE.

MR. T. W. HORNSBY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Black Lion Hotel, in Stockton-on-Tees, on Tuesday, the 11th day of April, 1865, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in such lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as shall then be produced,

All that VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of a MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or FARM HOUSE, commonly called or known by the name of BONLEA, with the OUTBUILDINGS, and all those several CLOSES or PARCELS of LAND thereunto belonging, and containing together by admeasurement 42 A. 3 R. 11 P. or thereabouts, situate at South Stockton, in the township of Thornaby, in the North Riding of the county of York, and bounded on the north by the main line of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Ann Garbutt and Mr. Snowdon, as tenants thereof.

And also all those FOUR VALUABLE COPYHOLD or customary CLOSES, PIECES, or PARCELS of LAND, containing together by admeasurement 7 A. 2 R. or thereabouts, situate at Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham, and immediately adjoining the West Hartlepool Railway, and the works belonging to the Stockton Rail Mill Company (Limited), and the Stockton Malleable Iron Company (Limited), and now in the occupation of Messrs. Pierse, Lockwood, and Co.

And also that PIECE or PARCEL of COPYHOLD or customary LAND, containing by admeasurement 1 R. 34 P. or thereabouts, situate near to the last-mentioned pieces or parcels of land, and adjoining the River Tees.

The whole of the above property is situate in the heart of the Cleveland iron district, and is well adapted for the erection of blast furnaces, puddling furnaces, or rolling mills.

The estate called Bonlea abuts on the Stockton and Darlington Railway for a length of a quarter of a mile, and the copyhold closes, containing 7 A. 2 R., adjoin the West Hartlepool Railway, and are within 350 yards of the River Tees, and there is a right of road connecting the same with the piece of land containing 1 R. 34 P., which joins the River Tees.

Printed particulars and plans may be had on application to Mr. TEMPLE, at the Stockton and Darlington Railway Offices, Northgate, Darlington; the Auctioneer; or at the offices of Messrs. HUTCHINSON and LUCAS, solicitors, Darlington.

Darlington, March 8, 1865.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

WORKING BITUMINOUS COLLIERIES, NEAR BRITONFERRY, FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1865, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions to be then and there produced, the SWAN AND PARK COLLIERIES, and the MINERALS UNDER upwards of FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, situate in the parish of Baglan, near Britonferry, held for terms of years (determinable by lessees) of which 33 years and 55 years respectively are unexpired, at moderate sleeping rents and royalties, together with the PLANT and MACHINERY to the said collieries respectively belonging.

The collieries are close to the harbour and docks of Britonferry, where the coal is now shipped, and the South Wales Railway runs within a few yards of the pits.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. THOS. JENKINS, iron merchant, Britonferry; and at the offices of Mr. RANDALL, solicitor, Neath, where the leases may be inspected.

HOLMBUSH MINES—SALE OF ENGINES, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. stroke in cylinder, 9 ft. in shaft, air pump (brass lined), with THREE BOILERS about 12 tons each ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, 3½ ft. stroke, with cage, and 8 tons BOILER. ONE 16 in. WINDING ENGINE, with oscillating beam, cage, and BOILER 6 tons.—For further information, apply to Mr. WARD, 9, Broad-street-buildings, London; Capt. JOHNS, West Carnon Mine, Liskeard; or to Mr. THOMAS PRYOR, Claremont, Redruth.

TO BE SOLD, PUMPING APPARATUS, suitable for 12 in. or 14 in. pumps, consisting of two T-beams and carriages, two 10 ft. 6 in. wheels, two connecting rods, two brass plates, and carriages for shaft; a cranked shaft, for 8 in. or 10 in. pump, 6 ft. stroke; about 20 yards of 10 in. pump trees; a new steam cylinder, 23 in. diameter, 4 ft. stroke, with metallic piston and rod; a new steam cylinder, 10 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke, with piston, &c.; a set of nozzles and hand gears for a 20 horse engine, 5 ft. stroke, second-hand, but in good repair; a wood crane, to lift about 2½ tons, 14 ft. jib; a fly-wheel, 9 ft. 6 in. diameter, 3 tons weight; two neat cast-iron columns, 15 ft. long, 9 in. diameter.—Apply at GOSCOTE IRONWORKS, near Walsall.

TO SILVER MINING COMPANIES.—The HAFOD-Y-MORFA (or PRINCE OF WALES GOLD AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) have FOR SALE, the same having proved unsuitable for their purposes, SIXTEEN FREYBERG REVOLVING BARRELS, and FOUR LARGE WASHING VATS, with driving shafts, wheels, &c., all but new, the whole forming a complete plant for treating silver ores by the Freyberg process. Also, SIXTY BOTTLES of QUICKSILVER.—For inventory, price, and all other particulars, apply to the manager, Mr. THOMAS BELT, Prince of Wales Mine, Dolgelly; or to Mr. GEORGE WILSON, the company's secretary, at their office, No. 2, George-street, Sheffield.

LLWYNMALEES MINES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

these VALUABLE MINES, together with the ERECTIONS, PLANT, FIXTURES, and MACHINERY, now in complete working order.

This property has been explored to the 46 fm. level, and large reserves of ore ground laid open, by private enterprise. The sett comprises a large area, and is held for about 23 years unexpired, at 1-15th dues.

The prospects of the mine are unexceptionably good, and it is now offered in the market solely on account of the decease of the late proprietor, by whom upwards of £13,000 has been expended in purchasing and laying open the property.

A cash price will be taken, or part cash and part shares in a company.

To view, apply to Capt. BRAY, at the mines, which are about 12½ miles from Aberystwith, on the line of a proposed railway from Milford to the North, in the district of the celebrated Lisburn Mine.

For particulars, copy of reports, and to treat, apply to W. H. WILLIAMS and Co., Exchange, Bristol.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY,

vein proved, and position commanding all advantages. Also, a VALUABLE GRANT, possessing a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE, with other lodes, very favourable.—To treat for the same, apply to Mr. H. P. M. OWEN, C.E., Penrhyndendraeth, via Carnarvon.

Mr. OWEN has OTHER MINES and QUARRIES TO DISPOSE OF. Also, begs to offer his services to gentlemen in all inspections of native mineral, with practical reports thereon. Immediate attention given.

GRANITE QUARRY, CLOSE TO A RAILWAY.—TO BE LET,

for such term of years as may be agreed on, the RIGHT to QUARRY the GRANITE immediately adjoining, and in certain places intersected by, the Port Patrick Railway, between Gatehouse and New Galloway stations, on the estate of H. G. Murray Stewart, Esq. The grey granite is abundant and excellent. There is also red granite, which it is believed will prove to be plentiful, and of very good quality and colour. The Caledonian and Port Patrick Railway Companies will afford facilities for the working of quarries at the above-mentioned localities.—Offers to be sent, in writing, to H. J. MOULE, factor, Gatehouse of Fleet, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; at his office further information may be obtained, and specimens of the granite may be seen. There is no obligation to accept the highest or any offer.

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the EAGLE IRONWORKS, OPENSHAW, near MANCHESTER, adjoining the Stockport Canal and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. The foundry is provided with a 10 tons TRAVELLING CRANE, and the forge fitted up with FOUR STEAM HAMMERS of from 12 cwts. to 70 cwts. each; ONE PUDDLING and FIVE HEATING FURNACES, FOUR STEAM BOILERS, cranes, smiths' fires for making railway engine and other wheels, donkey engines, &c. The 70 cwts. hammer has never been used, and the other machinery has recently been put in good repair. There are offices, stables, and a stock of tools.

The works are most eligibly situated, have an extensive connection, and are capable of immediately turning out a large quantity of work.

The chief rent on the land is light, and a considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the property.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. J. ELLIS, Healey-terrace, Fairfield, near Manchester; or at the works.

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For view, or other particulars, apply to Messrs. STANTON and SON, Stafford Mills, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

RICH MINERAL INVESTMENTS TO LET.—The ERINS COPPER MINES (withdrawn from the British Copper Company) are NOW OPEN to LEASES. Also a RICH LEAD and COPPER MINE, close to the sea. And also RICH VEINS of HEMATITE and SPATHOSE ORES, 50¼ and 34½ per cent., and vein 30 feet wide. These ores have all been proven, and assays taken.—Apply to Mr. W. FORLONG, of Erins, Tarbert, Lochfyne.

MINERALS TO BE LEASED IN NORTH WALES.—About ONE HUNDRED ACRES COAL LAND, seams proved, with a seam of oil-producing shale, close to rail and shipping port, and near to large works which will take all the slack.—Apply to Mr. A. G. HUNTER, Flint.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the VEINS of COAL UNDERLYING the GARTH FARMS, in the, parish of LLANSAMLET, GLAMORGANSHIRE, five miles from the port of Swansea, and extending over an area of 420 acres. The Glais station on the Swansea Vale Railway adjoins the property on the east side, and on the west boundary a communication with the Swansea Canal is possessed. The report of an eminent engineer marks the course of the Church Pit and Graigola seams under the estate.—For particulars, apply to Mr. POPKIN, solicitor, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.—Llandilo, March 9, 1865.

A GREAT DEAL of INFERIOR SPIEGELEISEN having been SOLD in ENGLAND, to the PREJUDICE of the GENUINE ARTICLE, I beg to OFFER BEST QUALITY of SPIEGEL IRON, ex steamer in Hull, at £6 10s. per ton. SECOND QUALITY, £5 5s. Also, PUDDLED STEEL in BARS, ordinary sizes, £13 per ton. Apply to JULIUS GOLDSTEIN, HAMBURG.

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1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—		1 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
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916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	32	33 35	10 0 0	0 15 0	Mar. 1865
1800	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—		280 10 0	2 0 0	June, 1864
2880	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen.	30 0 0	30½	30 31	34 3 6	0 12 6	Feb. 1865
2000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
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867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	39		14 18 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1865
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6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	15	14½ 15	12 12 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1865
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		103 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1865
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5000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	2 15 0	2⅛		0 4 6	0 2 0	Feb. 1865
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	11¾	12½ 13½	1 10 0	0 16 0	May, 1864
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	25	66 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1865
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	6¾	6¼ 6¾	2 0 6	0 6 0	Feb. 1865
12000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	19½	18½ 19	2 1 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1865
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	32½	31½ 32	6 2 0	0 15 0	Mar. 1865
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		15 0 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1864
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—		31 10 0	1 15 0	Feb. 1865
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	160		430 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 1865
2000	Maes-y-Safn (lead) [L]	20 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1864
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	5⅛	5¼ 5¾	2 18 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1865
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 6 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1865
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—		169 18 0	7 0 0	Feb. 1865
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—		16 19 7	0 12 3	Jan. 1864
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	April, 1864
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—		7 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	—	1¾ 2¼	0 11 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1864
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	2⅝	2¼ 2⅜	0 13 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1864
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		135 0 0	12 10 0	Jan. 1865
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	31	30 32	76 5 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1865
30	Silver Rake Mining Company	280 0 0	—	60	—	2 10 0	Dec. 1864
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	—		467 10 0	8 0 0	Jan. 1865
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—		490 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	15½	14½ 15	16 1 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1864
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		26 3 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
8000	W. Chiverton, (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	62	57½ 62½	4 10 0	0 15 0	Feb. 1865
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—		53 10 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	195	180 190	425 0 0	4 0 0	Feb. 1865
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	105	100 105	606 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1865
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—	6 7	15 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	—		2 6 6	0 3 0	Feb. 1865
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	—		10 2 6	0 7 6	July, 1864
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—		59 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1865
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—		288 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		343 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1864
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	202½	200 205	191 15 0	4 0 0	Feb. 1865
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	20	19 20	51 10 0	0 12 6	Mar. 1865
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	—		14 17 0	0 6 0	Oct. 1864

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	6 0 0	6⅛	5⅛ 6	—	—	—
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0	55	47½ 52½	85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 5 9	6	6 6½	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1862
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—		2 7 6	—	Sept. 1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	July, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 6 3	—		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	—		0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1863
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 7 6	—		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	0 14 6	2⅛	2 2¼	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit) (copper)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6	Aug. 1862
000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		36 19 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1863
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	3 1 0	—		0 10 0	0 1 6	June, 1863
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	2 2 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1862
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	8 0 0	23	20 23	74 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	45	40 45	370 13 6	1 0 0	Nov. 1863
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	32 17 9	—		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	14 10 0	—		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		6 2 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1864
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	20 13 10	—		8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	9 0 0	—		101 1 3	0 10 0	Oct. 1862
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—		3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—		295 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	13 17 6	—		76 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3	—		6 1 3	0 5 0	Nov. 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1862
8000	Wharfedale Mining Company [L. 10s.]	0 5 6	—		—	0 0 6	Jan. 1864

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	57		320 0 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1864
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		4 6 8	0 14 10	Dec. 1863
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	11¼	10¾ 11¼	0 15 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	27	25 27	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	—	¼ ⅜	0 0 9	0 0 9	Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian	5 0 0	—		1 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7½ per cent.	—	Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3¼	2¾ 3¼	0 14 4	0 3 0	June, 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	24	22 24	21 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
15000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	5⅛	4⅛ 5⅛	11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2		1 4 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1865
9275	New Wildberg (copper)	2 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
50000	Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.]	3 0 0	4⅛	4 4⅛	7¼ per cent.	—	Yearly.
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—		2 3 0	0 16 0	Dec. 1864
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	0 12 6	0 1 0	July, 1864
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	34		63 15 0	2 10 0	June, 1864
43174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	4⅛	4 4⅛	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	5⅛	4⅛ 5⅛	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
50000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 7 0	0 5 3	Jan. 1865
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 17 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1864
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S.A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	2	1¾ 2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	3		6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		15 per cent.		May, 1859
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2] [S.E.]	1 5 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	Sept. 1864
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	⅜	¼ ⅜	Dec. 1863
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Oct. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 5 0	1¼	1 1¼	Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	2 0 0	1¾	1¼ 1¾	Feb. 1865
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
130000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	¾	½ ¾	Fully paid.
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
10000	Otea (copper) New Zealand [L. £2]	0 15 0	—		Sept. 1864
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—		Stock.
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	6 10 0	5	5¼ 6¼	Sept. 1864
50000	Rossa Grande (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—		April, 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 15 0	—	½ ¾	Sept. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		June, 1863
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	10 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1⅞	1⅝ 1⅞	Oct. 1864
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	Washoe (gold) [10000 £5 paid, 10000 £3 paid]	—	—		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞	Fully paid.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L. £1]	1 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio.	4 10 0	—		Nov. 1864
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	4 12 6	—		July, 1864
6000	Bagtor (tin) [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 11 6	—		Feb. 1865
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 14 0	—		Dec. 1863
500	Billins (lead)	30 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	2 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 10 6	⅝	½ ⅝	Mar. 1865
30000	Bromlow (ld.), Minsterley, Salop	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	30 0 0	—		Aug. 1863
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	—	16½ 17½	June, 1864
1832	Bryntail (lead), Llanidloes	8 15 6	—		Dec. 1864
915	Calvadnack (tin), Wendron	26 8 6	—		Jan. 1865
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	10 14 4	—		Mar. 1865
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
8000	Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		Dec. 1864
12000	Caradon & Phoenix Cons. [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	29 6 6	—		Sept. 1864
10000	Caradon Vale (copper)	—	—		
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 13 0	24s.	1⅛ 1¼	Jan. 1865
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	—		Dec. 1864
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]		—	9s.	
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 12 0	—		Mar. 1865
800	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 14 0	—		Jan. 1865
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	3 0 0	4	3⅛ 4	Oct. 1863
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 2 0	—		Jan. 1864
3072	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 1 4	—		July, 1864
5000	Cleveland (iron), [L. £20]	10 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	33 10 0	—		Aug. 1864
3000	Clowance Wood (tin) [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
16000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1 pd., 10700 16s. pd.]				Feb. 1865
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	21s.		Fully paid
6500	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.]	1 0 0	—	2	Fully paid.
12000	Cornubia (tin) [L. £3] [4000 30s. pd., 8000 15s. pd.]				
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	26 17 0	—		Feb. 1865
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1865
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 13 0	—		April, 1864
2500	Crowan Consols (cop.), Crowan	5 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
8000	Crowan & Wendron (cop.) [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		
1428	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 13 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
10000	Cwmsymlog (sil.-ld.), [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		May, 1864
35000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan	7 4 0	16	13 16	Nov. 1864
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44 10 6	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		June, 1864
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	17 19 0	—		Feb. 1865
1600	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	2 17 6	—		Mar. 1865
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 4 6	—		Aug. 1864
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0	6⅜	6⅛ 6¾	Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	2 18 0	1	¾ 1	Nov. 1864
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 6 0	—		Mar. 1864
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	5 0 6	—		April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 12 0	4	3⅛ 3¾	Feb. 1865
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bedfd. (cop.)	7 19 6	—		Sept. 1864
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	3 14 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	—	2¼	July, 1864
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	22 10 0	—		Feb. 1865
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1 pd. 4000 12s. 6d. pd.]				Nov. 1864
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	4 1 9	1⅛	⅝ ⅞	Dec. 1864
6000	East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	2⅛	2	Nov. 1864
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	90 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	10 13 6	2⅛	2 2⅛	Dec. 1861
9600	East Wheal Abraham (copper)	0 5 0	—		Aug. 1864
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	12 17 0	—		Jan. 1865
1300	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	3 5 0	—		Dec. 1864
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	2 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	10 3 0	4⅝	4¼ 4¾	Mar. 1865
6000	East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5 0 0	1⅞		
2000	Erwfelin (lead), [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 5 4	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Fortescue Consols	0 12 6	—		
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 5 6	—		April, 1864
1026	Garden, Morvah	5 7 9	—		Aug. 1864
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	4 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 14 6	—		Mar. 1865
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	—	4	
30000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1024	Godolphin (cop., tin), Crowan	0 5 0	—		Oct. 1864
5700	Goginan (silver-lead)	12 10 0	—		April, 1864
2000	Golch Hill (lead), Flintshire	1 7 5	—		Feb. 1865
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	4 13 0	2⅛	2¼ 2⅛	Feb. 1865
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	1 17 6	—		Dec. 1864
3000	Gothic (silver-lead), Cardigan	1 0 0	—		No call.
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	65 0 0	8		Mar. 1865
4100	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth	6 14 0	—		Jan. 1865
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive	2 16 0	—		Dec. 1864
10000	Great Devon and Bedford [L.]	2 2 6	3⅛	2 2¼	Jan. 1865
3000	Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston	1 0 0	—	2¼ 2¾	
5000	Great North Downs (copper)	4 3 0	—	3 3¼	Jan. 1865
12500	Gt. No. Laxey (I of Man) [L. £1]	0 10 0	3⅛	3 3¼	Feb. 1865
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 6 6	—		April, 1864
6000	Great S. Chiverton (sil.-lead)	0 11 0	—		Feb. 1865
52000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		
3000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0	—		June, 1864
3313	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	7 17 6	—		June, 1864
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 19 6	—		Jan. 1865
1798	Gt. Wh. Fortune (tin), Breage	21 12 0	2	4⅛ 5⅛	
3072	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper)	1 2 6	—		Jan. 1865
10000	Gt. Wh. Metal, Breage [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		
2500	Grit and Stapeley (lead), [L.]	10 0 0	—		July, 1864
4000	Grylls Wheal Florence (tin)	1 0 0	—		
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	1 9 3	—		Mar. 1865
6000	Hallenbeagle (copper)	1 10 0	3	3 3¼	Mar. 1865
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 6 6	—		Sept. 1864
5000	Havan (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 7 6	—		Dec. 1864
10000	Hazel Grove (sil.-ld.) [L. £1] Flint	0 7 6	—		
5000	Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £5]	3 10 0	—		Jan. 1865
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 10 6	3¾	3⅛ 3¾	Dec. 1863
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 13 6	—		Jan. 1865
5000	Kelly Bray (ld.), Callington	5 4 6	⅛		Mar. 1865
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
96	Kilmorey (lead)	25 5 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	3 5 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	Jan. 1865
4500	Lanivet [L. £2] [1500 10s. pd.]	2 0 0	—		Feb. 1865
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	18 13 4	—		Mar. 1865
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
4000	Llantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Long Rake (lead), Flint	5 5 0	1	¾ 1	Feb. 1865
2000	Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh [L.]	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 4 0	9	8 9	Dec. 1864
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	4 1 6	—		June, 1864
3000	Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
3000	Mineral Bottom (lead)	3 0 0	5⅛	4⅛ 5⅛	
6000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	3 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	20 0 0	16⅛	16 18	Jan. 1865
4000	Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	6 10 0	—		Jan. 1865
6400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—		May, 1863
6000	New Clifford [L. £4]	1 5 0	—	1½ 2	Dec. 1864
10000	New Concord (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		
24000	New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 12000 12s. paid]				Dec. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 14 6	—		Feb. 1865
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	1 0 0	—		Feb. 1865
6514	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 9 0	—		Mar. 1865
6400	Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton	0 18 6	—		Oct. 1863
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	5 11 0	—		Mar. 1865
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0 11 0	—		Jan. 1865
1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	2 10 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 16 6	—		Dec. 1863
1869	New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	3 16 0	—		Dec. 1864
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	7 14 0	—		Oct. 1864
470	Newtownards Min. Co., Down	50 0 0	—		
1024	New Wendron (tin), Wendron	7 10 0	—		Dec. 1864
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
4096	New Wheal Lovell (tin)	0 16 0	—		Jan. 1865
15000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	Fully paid.
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	40 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
6000	New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (tin)	0 2 6	—		May, 1864
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	27 10 6	—		Mar. 1865
6000	North Chiverton (lead	1 5 0	—	2⅛ 2⅜	Mar. 1865
16000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 13 0	—		Oct. 1863
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3 8 6	—		Mar. 1865
6000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	3 6 4	—		Mar. 1866
2500	North Frances (cop.)	14 2 6	—		Dec. 1864
1361	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	4 15 0	—		Feb. 1865
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	2 9 0	—		Aug. 1864
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]				July, 1863
6000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	2 9 6	—	½ ⅝	Aug. 1864
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	9 3 0	—		Sept. 1864
20000	N. Minera (ld.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 15s. pd.]		⅛	⅜ ⅝	Feb.
4000	N. Phoenix (cop.) Linkinghorne	4 4 0	—		May,
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	1 15 8	3⅛	3 3¼	Jan.
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	36 15 0	—	10 12	Mar.
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	1 0 0	—		Jan.
2000	No. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn	3 0 0	—	4½ 5	Jan.
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	4 8 0	—		Dec.
5610	North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S.E.]	2 13 0	—		Mar.
4000	North Wh. Metal (tin), Breage	1 0 0	1⅛	1¼	Jan.
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	3 15 5	—		Dec.
12288	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	2 3 10	—		Aug.
8465	Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth	4 8 6	1	¾ 1	Dec.
5000	Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just	4 11 6	—		Feb.
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	2 16 0	—		Aug.
512	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead)	7 0 0	—		Nov.
6000	Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 7 0	—		Feb.
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 18 0	—		Feb.
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 6 0	—		Sept.
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 1 6	4⅛		April,
10156	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 14 6	—	2s. 4s.	Aug.
6000	Reinnie Laxey (lead), [L. £6]	4 0 0	—	4	Feb.
512	Retanna Hill (tin), Wendron	2 17 6	—		June,
5000	Rhafna (lead), Carnarv. [L. £1]	0 11 0	—		Dec.
6000	Restriggian (iron), St. Wenn	—	1⅜	1⅜ 1⅛	No call
6000	Roborough Down (cop.) [L. £3]	2 10 0	—		Feb.
3998	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	4 11 6	—		Feb.
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 16 11	1⅞	1½ 1¾	Jan.
6000	Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Sept.
700	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	2 10 0	—		Mar.
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 13 6	—		Feb.
800	Segienlas, Montgomery [L. £8]	6 5 0	—		Feb.
20000	Snaefell (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	1 0 0	1	1	Fully paid
12500	Silver Moun. (lead) [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid
20000	Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000 £1 pd., 5000 5s. pd.]				Jan.
4096	Sithney Wheal Metal (tin)	3 10 0	2⅛	2 2¼	[illegible]
12000	Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]	1 3 6	—		[illegible]
6000	S. Alfred Cons. (cop.), Phillack	0 17 6	3⅛		Feb.
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	18 10 8	—		Feb.
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—		July,
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14 0	—		Aug.
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	4 2 6	—		Nov.
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.)	7 19 0	—		Jan.
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 19 0	2	2 2¼	Dec.
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	12 9 0	—		Oct.
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3¼]	3 6 6	2⅛	2 2¼	Nov.
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 13 0	—		Dec.
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	3 10 0	—		Mar.
2000	South Gerland (cop.), St. Day	4 10 0	5⅛		Jan.
2000	South Grylls (copper) [L. £10]	8 10 0	—		Aug.
6000	So. Herland (cop. & tin), Gwinn.	0 10 0	—		
1024	S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard.	6 2 6	—		April,
96	South Kilmorey (lead)	23 10 0	—		Feb.
2000	South Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 0 0	2⅛	2 2¼	No call
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £5¼]	4 10 0	—		Feb.
96	South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	27 0 0	—		May,
5325	So. Phoenix (cop.) Linkin.	7 1 4	—		Oct.
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	21 1 4	12	14 15	Feb.
5671	South Wheal Leisure (copper)	0 13 0	—		
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	55 13 0	—		Feb.
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just	6 12 0	—		Mar.
10000	St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		Nov.
900	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	15 0 0	—		Nov.
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½]	2 0 0	—		Dec.
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	0 17 0	—		Oct.
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	—		Jan.
7000	Stiperstones (ld.), Salop [L. £10]	2 10 0	—		Feb.
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	35 15 6	13	10 12	Mar.
3500	Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell	0 17 0	—		Sept.
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	2 7 0	—		Mar.
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—		
6000	Torr Wood, (cop.), Bridestowe	—			
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	7 18 8	—		Jan.
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	12 12 3	—		Jan.
501	Tresavean and Trethurrap	13 10 0	—		Dec.
3105	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 6	—		July,
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	7 4 6	—		Dec.
6000	Trevesa and Brea [L. £2]	0 4 0	—		
4096	Troweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 17 0	—		Feb.
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	7 15 1	—		Mar.
2500	Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 17s. 6d. paid]				Oct.
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 9 6	—		Jan.
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.)	1 0 0	—		
6400	Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1]	0 17 0	—		Sept.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 16 6	—	⅛ ¼	Oct.
10000	Walkham & Poldice (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead)	2 4 6	—		Oct.
3000	Wentworth Consols (lead)	3 0 0	8⅛	8 8⅛	
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid
20000	West Beam (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid
40000	West Clogau (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0	—		Fully paid
1000	West Cwm Erfin (lead) [L]	2 0 0	—		Oct.
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	9 8 11	—		Dec.
3500	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	2 4 9	—		Dec.
6000	W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	—		Nov.
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 2 0	—		Feb.
500	West Nanty (lead) [L.]	10 0 0	—		Oct.
19000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	2 17 0	—		Aug.
1000	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	13 7 6	—		Jan.
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton	164 0 0	—		Dec.
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	10 6 6	—		Dec.
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	42 0 0	62	60 62	Feb.
5481	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	4 3 10	—		Mar.
512	West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo.	94 5 0	—		Feb.
9017	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 19 6	—	¼	Jan.
5000	West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	0 7 0	—		Aug.
10000	W. Wh. Martha (cp. & sil.) [L. £2]	1 5 0	—		July,
4096	West Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1 10 0	—		Mar.
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	5 18 0	1	¾ 1	Dec.
5790	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock	4 15 6	—		Nov.
256	Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.]	30 0 0	25	24 25	Jan.
6000	Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives	2 7 6	—		Dec.
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan	10 18 4	—		Feb.
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 15 6	46s.	42s. 44s.	Feb.
6000	Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 9 6	—		Oct.
6144	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	2 15 0	—		July,
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	8 14 6	—		Oct.
1024	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	13 5 0	—		Nov.
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	3 10 0	—		Jan.
1024	Wh. Exmouth (ld.), Chrisow	—	—		
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries	7 0 0	—		Oct.
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	8 17 0	4	4 4¼	Feb.
1024	Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuth.	7 4 0	—		Jan.
5120	Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne	4 14 6	—		Jan.
6000	Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	1 2 6	—		Mar.
3648	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	3 5 0	—		Aug.
4096	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	2 8 9	—		Jan.
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive	0 12 0	—		Jan.
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	4 3 8	—		Mar.
968	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	20 6 10	—		Dec.
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	0 16 0	2⅛		Feb.
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	3 17 7	—		Nov.
1024	Wheal Par (tin), St. Blazey	7 16 0	—		Feb.
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	3 3 6	—		April,
1024	Wheal Polmear (copper)	4 13 9	—		Oct.
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	14 18 10	—		Dec.
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	96 10 0	—		Sept.
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier	—	30	30 32	
1500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	0 13 8	—		June,
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	5 3 1	—		July,
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	13 16 6	—		Nov.
6000	Wheal Sparnon (copper)	0 18 0	—		Oct.
1920	Wh. Trannack (cop.), Sithney	1 10 9	—		Jan.
1200	Wh. Trevenna (tin, cop.) [L. £10]	5 0 0	—	9 10	Dec.
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 18 6	—		Mar.
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	5 4 0	⅝	½ ⅝	Feb.
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 17 0	2⅛		Dec.
4500	Wheal Viow (tin)	1 5 0	—		Nov.
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	9 15 0	—		Aug.
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	3 18 6	—		Dec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares	Name	Paid	Last Pr.	Bus. done	Last Call
20000	Anglo-Mexican Mint	10 0 0	17	16½ 17½	
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co. [L. £50]	10 0 0	8⅛	7⅛ 8	
10000	Gellivara Iron [L. £50]	10 0 0	—		
250000	Gen. Cred. & Fin. Lond. [L. £20]	4 0 0	6⅜	6¼ 6⅜	
20000	General Steam Navigation	14 0 0	—	25 27	
20000	Humber Ironworks [L. £50]	10 0 0	3	1⅛	
100000	Imperial Mercan. Cred. [L. £50]	5 0 0	—	6⅛ 6⅜	
150000	Inter. Financial Soc. [L. £20]	5 0 0	6⅛	6⅛ 6⅜	
80000	Joint-Stock Discount [L. £25]	10 0 0	8⅛		
40000	Millwall Ironworks	5 0 0	6	5⅛ 5⅜	
10000	National Financial [L. £50]	5 0 0	7	7 8	
12000	Nerbudda [L. £20] [6000 £5 pd., 6000 £2 pd.]				Fully paid
30000	Nova Scotia Gold & Land [L.]	2 0 0	—		
40000	Smith, Knight, & Co. [L. £50]	5 0 0	3⅛	2 3	

. Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

. Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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